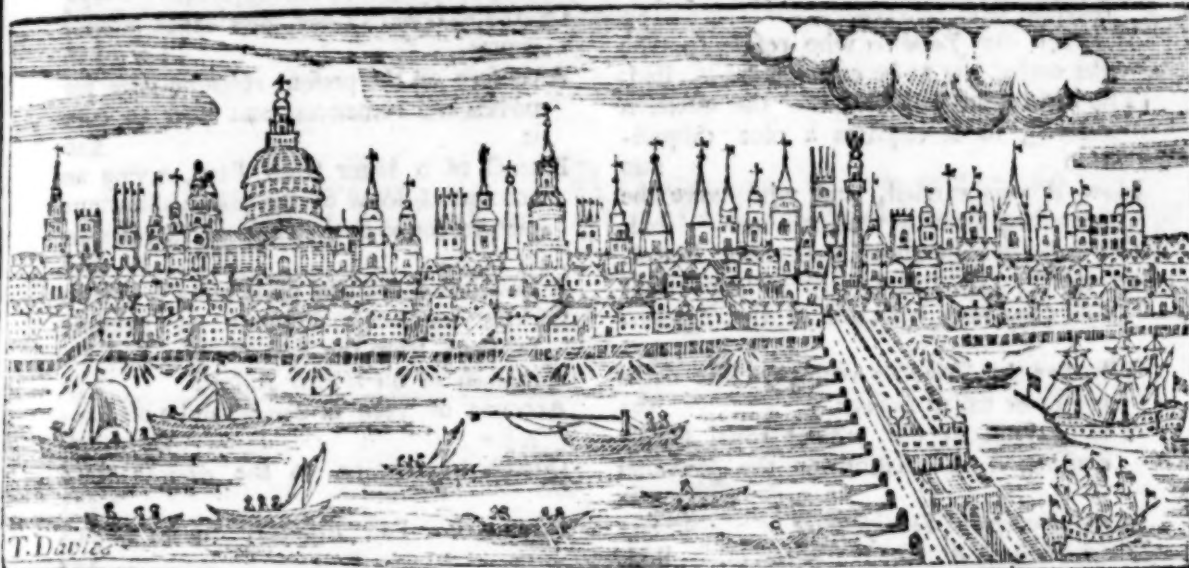


The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or GENTLEMAN'S Monthly Intelligencer.

For M A Y, 1749.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

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| <p>I. A Criticism on a famous Book lately published, intitled, <i>Letters on the Spirit of Patriotism</i>, &c.</p> <p>II. An occasional Animadversion on the <i>Mercurial Cleftysdra</i>.</p> <p>III. A Rhapsody to a Friend, to welcome in the genial Month of <i>May</i>, &c.</p> <p>IV. Luxury the Ruin of Liberty.</p> <p>V. Some Thoughts on the <i>Northern Fishery</i>.</p> <p>VI. Account of some of the principal antique Pictures found in the Ruins of <i>Herculaneum</i>.</p> <p>VII. Of the inordinate Ambition of Younger Brothers, from the <i>Remembrancer</i>.</p> <p>VIII. The Whimsical Philosopher, Political Critick, and Chimerical Projector.</p> <p>IX. Philosophical Improvement of Rockets.</p> <p>X. Reflections on the late <i>Fire-works</i>.</p> <p>XI. Account of the <i>Indians</i> inhabiting the Country on the <i>West of Hudson's Bay</i>.</p> <p>XII. An Inquiry into the Nature of publick Liberty, and how it is to be preserved.</p> <p>XIII. A Description of <i>Somersetshire</i>.</p> <p>XIV. Of national Debts, and high Taxes.</p> <p>XV. Character of <i>Mecænas</i>.</p> | <p>XVI. Courts of Conscience recommended.</p> <p>XVII. Queries in relation to the <i>African Trade</i>.</p> <p>XVIII. Novels and Romances censured.</p> <p>XIX. Present Condition of the <i>Dutch</i>.</p> <p>XX. A Question in Natural Philosophy, with a neat Cut.</p> <p>XXI. Account of the Duke of <i>Argyll's Monument</i>.</p> <p>XXII. Resolutions of the <i>African Company</i>.</p> <p>XXIII. POETRY: The <i>Fire-Side</i>; to a Gentleman addressing three Ladies at once; the new <i>Masquerade Song</i>; on the <i>Peace</i>; <i>Ode Chlorosis dicta</i>; <i>Cupid caught</i>; the two <i>Welshmen</i>, a Fable; an <i>Elegy</i>; <i>Fair Bellinda</i>, set to <i>Musick</i>, &c. &c.</p> <p>XXIV. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Duke of <i>Modena</i> arrives; Sessions at the <i>Old-Bailey</i>, &c. &c. &c.</p> <p>XXV. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.</p> <p>XXVI. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> <p>XXVII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.</p> <p>XXVIII. Catalogue of Books.</p> |
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With a new MAP of *Somersetshire*, from an actual Survey; the Head of *Coram*, and a Front View of the *Foundling-Hospital*, of which he was the Projector; curiously engraved on Copper.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the *Rose* in *Pater-Noster-Row*. Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any single Month to complete Sets.

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THE
LONDON MAGAZINE.

M A Y, 1749.

A Criticism upon a Book lately published, intitled, Letters on the Spirit of Patriotism, &c.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,



HEN I read the letter published in your last *January Magazine*, relating to the *Private Life of a Prince*, I soon guessed at the author; and I read that letter as well as what you have published in your *Magazines* for *March* and *April* last, as I do every thing wrote by that author, with great pleasure, till I came to the digression about *Jacobites*; but that digression is so inconsistent with the usual decency, and good sense, as well as knowledge of the reputed author, that I am persuaded, it has been inserted by some other hand, and has been published without his approbation.

I hope you will not imagine, that I am fool enough to attempt justifying the *Jacobites*, or supporting their principles. No, Sir; I despise *passive obedience* and *non-resistance* as much as the author of this digression can do; but at this time of day, and in our present happy circumstances, I do not think it generous, and consequently, I cannot think it decent, to call a *Nonjuring Jacobite* a fool, or to say, that every *Jacobite* who takes the oaths must be a knave. It is like giving bad language to a

prisoner, which no gentleman will be guilty of.

But this is not the only cause that has made me become your correspondent. To call a man a fool for sacrificing his interest to his principle, even tho' that principle be such a one as borders upon enthusiastick madness, will, I fear, give too much countenance to that doctrine now so openly avowed, *That every man is a fool who sacrifices his immediate interest to any principle whatever*; and this doctrine every honest man, and every lover of social liberty will certainly discourage as much as possible; because, should it once begin to prevail generally among the people, the establishment of *despotick rule* will be the necessary consequence, and those who have made the *deluded Jacobites* their *brewers of wood* and *drawers of water*, will be then reduced to the same despicable condition by some arbitrary and tyrannical monarch; for government can have but two foundations, *principle*, or *self-interest*. The former is the foundation of *free government*, the latter of *absolute power*; and our late happy revolution is a proof, that upon the former foundation it is impossible, even by *all the craft of priests*, to erect an arbitrary government; for let hireling priests inculcate *passive obedience* and *non-resistance* as much, or as long as they please, the people will resist when they think themselves ill used: Nothing can

prevent it but an army of mercenary soldiers, who have a regard for nothing but their pay and preferment in the army; and that army will pull one tyrant down, and set up another in his stead, as often as they think it there interest to do so.

For this reason, were the principles of the *Jacobites* more enthusiastically mad than I can think them, I should avoid calling a man a fool, or treating him with contempt for adhering to those principles. I am fully convinced, that the late king *James*, by his conduct, gave the people a right to resist, and that by his abdication he gave them a right to chuse for themselves what new governor or governors they thought fit; and I know, that most men are so wedded to, and so vain of their own conceits, in religion and politicks especially, that they think every man a fool or a madman who differs from them; but I have always endeavoured to judge with more coolness, and from this way of judging I conclude, that a man may be a *Jacobite*, without being either an enthusiast or a madman; for in all questions which require a very nice disquisition, an honest man will adhere steadily to that side which he thinks right, but there can be no enthusiasm or madness upon either side of the question.

Now, that the question relating to the revolution is such a one as requires a very nice disquisition, is evident from our history; for at that time it stood a debate for many days in the house of lords, was at last determined by a majority but of two or three, and was protested against by the dukes of *Somerset*, *Ormond*, *Beaufort*, *Grafton*, and *Northumberland*; the archbishop of *York*; the earls of *Exeter*, *Clarendon*, *Ailsbury*, *Nottingham*, *Litchfield*, *Rocheſter*, *Fewerſham*, *Berkeley*, *Pembroke*, *Scarſdale*, *Abingdon*, and *Craven*; the bishops of *Wincheſter*, *Lincoln*, *Norwich*,

Ely, *Chicheſter*, *Bath* and *Wells*, *Peterborough*, *St. David's*, *Glouceſter*, *Landaff*, and *Briſtol*; and the lords *Dartmouth*, *Griffin*, *Maynard*, *Brooke*, *Jermyn*, *Arundel*, *Chandos*, *Leigh*, and *Delawar*; in all thirty eight*.

A Another reason for supposing this question to be such a one as requires a very nice disquisition, is, because that great and learned man, *Grotius*, in his book *de jure belli ac pacis*, declares it as his opinion, that in countries where the crown descends by lineal succession, as it does in this country, the reigning king may abdicate for himself, but that abdication cannot prejudice the right of his children then born†. Now, tho' I differ from this great man: Tho' I think, that an abdication absolutely dissolves the government then established, throws it into the hands of the people, and intitles them to dispose of it as they may then think most for the common good; yet, I cannot be so conceited in my own opinion as to think, that *Grotius* and all his followers are enthusiastical fools and madmen.

Nor can I think, that there is such a difference between the *Jacobites* of these days, and the *Yorkists* and *Lancastrians*, during the contention between those two families, as is stated by this author; for as soon as *Henry IV.* was established in the throne, that is, in the very first parliament after his coronation, and before the death of *Richard*, a law was passed for settling the succession in his family; therefore all those who were born in his reign, or of his two next successors, and continued attached to the *March* or *York* family, asserted on their own private authority, not only a right in contradiction to the law of their country, but a right extinguished by it. And as a law of the same nature was passed after the coronation of *Edward IV.* we must say the same of those who afterwards

* See the History of England by an impartial Hand, Vol. II. p. 50, 51.
de jure belli ac pacis. lib. 2. cap. 7. sect. 26.

† *Grotius*,

afterwards continued attached to the *Lancaster* family. The difference does not therefore consist in a man's setting up his private authority, or conscience, against the laws of his country, but in the justice and solidity of those laws; and, I believe, A it will be admitted by all unbiaſſed men, that the laws by which the revolution was eſtabliſhed, had a more juſt and ſolid foundation than either of the other.

So much for the *ſorls of Jacobites*: And now as to thoſe whom this author, B or rather the editor, has been pleaſed to call *knaves*, meaning all thoſe who take the oaths to the government, in order to entitle themſelves to the rights and privileges of *British* ſubjects; in order to determine whether this be ſuch a harſh appellation as they C deſerve, we muſt inquire what penalties and diſabilities a *recuſant convict* is liable to by the laws now in force. In the firſt place, no man can hold or enjoy any place of truſt or profit in the government of his country, nor can he elect or be elected a member of parliament; nay, he cannot ſo much as be a tutor, ſchoolmaſter, uſher, preacher, barrister, attorney, ſolicitor, advocate, proctor, clerk, or notary, without taking the oaths, among which that of the abjuration is always one. And E in the next place, it is in the power of any two neighbouring juſtices, perhaps out of perſonal pique, to tender the oath of abjuration to any man they pleaſe to ſuſpect of diſaffection; and if he refuſes to take the ſame before them, or in court the F next term following, he is from thenceforth to be adjudged a *popiſh recuſant convict*; the penalties of which are ſo various and ſo ſevere, that a man muſt have ſomething of the *ſpirit of martyrdom* in him, if he ſubjects himſelf to ſuch a conviction, G rather than take any oath that ever was invented.

But ſuppoſe a *Jacobite* takes the oaths in order to qualify himſelf for electing or being elected a member of parliament, and

that he does this to prevent the choice falling upon ſome *venal fellow*, who, by his paſt conduct, has ſhewn, that he deſires a ſeat in that auguſt aſſembly, with no other view but to have an opportunity to make a market of the liberties of his country. Does ſuch a *Jacobite* deſerve to be called a *knave*? I condemn the ſons of *Loyola* as much as this author, becauſe they lay it down as a general maxim, that a man may commit any crime he pleaſes, if he thinks it neceſſary for bringing about a publick good, or preventing a publick evil. This is running into an extreme; but to lay it down as a maxim, without any exception, that no man is ever to be guilty of the leaſt ſeeming evil upon any conſideration whatever, is running into the other extreme, and merits the reproof given by Horace:

*Infani ſapiens nomen ferat, æquus iniqui,
Ultrâ, quàm ſatis eſt, virtutem ſi petat ipſam.*

I ſhall ſuppoſe farther, that a *Jacobite* takes the oaths in order to qualify himſelf for following his buſineſs as a lawyer, &c. or even to enable him to hold ſome lucrative poſt in our civil government; ſurely, ſuch a man deſerves as little to be called a *knave*, as a *freethinker* or *diſſenter*, who communicates with the *Church of England* for the ſame purpoſe.

In all theſe caſes, therefore, I muſt think, D not only that the terms made uſe of by this author are harſh, but that the cenſure is unjuſt; and were it otherwiſe, I ſhould avoid making uſe of the terms, both as a gentleman, and as a good ſubject to the illuſtrious family now upon our throne; for I muſt obſerve, that the intereſt of the royal family is in this reſpect directly contrary to the intereſt of thoſe who have, by E accident, been bred up in and have always profeſſed *revolution principles*. No man is anſwerable for the principles he at firſt imbibes, becauſe they proceed from the tutors and inſtructors of his infancy, or perhaps the company he accidentally falls into in his youth; and if a man behaves like a good ſubject, and ſeems willing to F lend an ear to ſuch arguments as may be brought in favour of other opinions, ſuch principles will never be imputed to him as a crime, by any well adviſed prince of our preſent royal family; for it is their intereſt to have every *Jacobite* in the kingdom converted, and to prevent any from being educated in ſuch principles for the future.

But as to thoſe who have been bred up in, and have always profeſſed *revolution principles*, it is their intereſt to prevent the conversion of any *Jacobite*, and to have a great number of our beſt families brought up in ſuch principles, becauſe it prevents any increaſe in the number of their rivals for

for power, and for the many lucrative posts that are now thought necessary for keeping the wheels of our government in a proper motion. For this reason they will always treat the *Nonjuring Jacobites* with contemptuous language, because they know, that nothing contributes more towards rendring men obstinate in their opinions; and the whole bent of their rage will be turned against those *Jacobites* that conform by taking the oaths prescribed by law; but for my part, as I have no post or office in view, and therefore can fear no rival, I shall always be for *occasional conformity* in politicks as well as religion; because I know, that *occasional conformity* often begets *real conformity*: It naturally opens the mind, and leads a man out of that narrow way of thinking, in which sectaries of all sorts are usually bred up from their infancy. I shall always therefore treat the *Nonjuring Jacobites* with compassion, and the *Conforming Jacobites* with respect; and this, I think, ought to be the practice of every true and disinterested friend to the illustrious family now upon our throne.

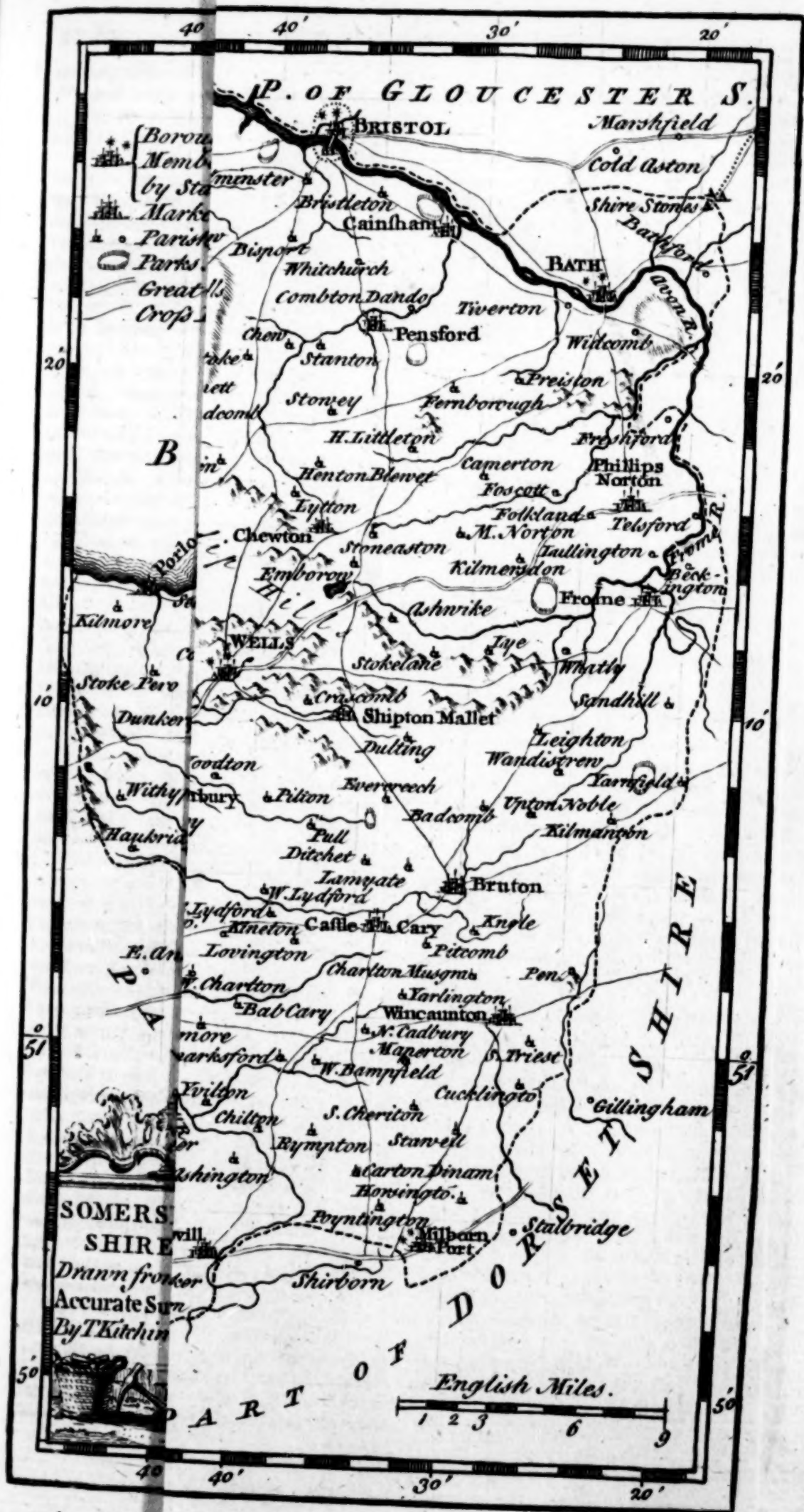
If this letter finds a place in your collection, I may perhaps trouble you with another, upon the *true principles* of the *revolution*; wherein I shall shew, that tho' by those principles a subject may resist the prince who endeavours to ruin and enslave his people, yet he cannot by those principles push that resistance to the dethronement and exclusion of that prince and his race, unless by his *abdication* or *desertion* the government should be thrown into the hands of the people, as it was at the time of the *revolution*; and even in that case; as small a departure should be made from the *lineal succession* now established, as may be consistent with the preservation of our religion and liberties. *I am, &c.*

A Description of SOMERSETSHIRE.

Somersetshire has *Wiltshire* on the east, *Devonshire* on the west, part of *Devonshire* and *Dorsetshire* on the south, and the *Severn-Sea*, or *Bristol-Channel*, and *Gloucestershire* on the north. It is a very large county, being about 55 miles in length from east to west, and in breadth from north to south, about 40; its circumference reckoned upwards of 200 miles, containing 1,075,000 acres. It is in general well watered, and its chief rivers are the *Avon* and *Parret*. The air is sweet and temperate, and the soil rich and fertile, both for tillage and pasturage, so that for corn and cattle it can challenge any of its neighbouring counties. Some parts indeed are hilly and stony, but these not without their advantage in good coal-mines, lead-mines, &c. They make considerable quantities of good

cheese, and the woollen manufacture is carried on here with great vigour and industry, as is also the linen in some places. It is upon the whole a wealthy and pleasant county, exceeding populous and well frequented; but tho' it yields much pleasure in the summer, it is bad in the winter, as being low, wet and moorish, especially in the middle parts, which renders it then very troublesome to travellers; tho', considering the great fertility of the county, this inconvenience is easily pass'd over by the inhabitants, who have this proverb among them, *What is worst for the rider, is best for the abider*. This county is divided into 44 hundreds, in which are computed 45,000 houses, and about 268,000 inhabitants. It contains 3 cities (which no county in *England* does besides) 5 boroughs, each of which sends two members to parliament, as do the 3 cities; which with the 2 knights of the shire, make 18 members return'd by this county. It has besides about 30 market-towns, and the parishes in the whole are reckon'd 385. To begin with the cities, which are,

1. *Bristol*, parted in the middle by the river *Avon*, over which it has a noble stone bridge, with houses on each side, like that of *London*. It stands partly in *Somersetshire*, and partly in *Gloucestershire*, tho' it properly belongs to neither, being a county of itself. It is 94 computed and 115 measured miles W. from *London*, and for its vast and extensive commerce reckon'd the second city in *England*, tho' for dignity only the third, *York* having the precedence. It is of a large extent and circular form, the houses built close about the middle, and the streets narrow, thro' which the goods are convey'd on sledges, no carts being permitted to come into the city. The other parts are more spacious, and the houses finely built, particularly the square about the key, which is large and very convenient for loading and unloading goods. The city is very populous, has 6 gates, and, besides the cathedral, 17 parish-churches, the most beautiful of which is that of *St. Mary Ratchiffe*, without the walls. Several noble edifices, both publick and private, have been lately erected here, particularly the *Exchange* for the merchants. *St. Vincent's* rock near *Bristol* yields a fine sort of stone in great quantities, call'd *Bristol stones*, in appearance like diamonds, but not so hard; and at the bottom of the rock is a hot mineral spring, famous for what they call *Bristol waters*, much us'd of late. The manufacture of glass bottles is so great as to employ 15 large houses in making them. The markets are on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, and it has 2 annual fairs very much frequented. It is govern'd by a mayor









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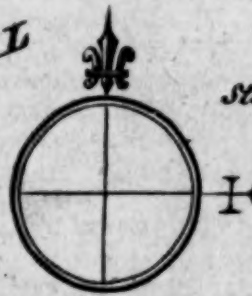
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Explanation.

-  Borough Towns with the N.^o of Members they send to Parliam.^t by Stars.
-  Market Towns
-  Parishes or Villages
-  Parks
-  Great or Direct Roads
-  Cross Roads

P. OF WALES

B R I S T O L



Stepholmes

Flatholmes

Bridgwater Bay

Stare P.



SOMERSET-SHIRE

Drawn from an
Accurate Survey
By T. Kitchin

For the London Map



mayor, aldermen, 2 sheriffs, a recorder, &c. and sends 2 members to parliament. It gave the title of earl formerly to the family of *Digby*, but now to that of *Harvey*.

2. *Bath*, about 12 miles S. E. of *Bristol*, and upon the same river, an antient, well-built city, with two parish-churches besides the cathedral or abbey, a magnificent structure. There are several inscriptions and monuments of antiquity about this city; and as to the time of its being united to the see of *Wells*, authors are not agreed. It is surrounded with lofty hills, and the ground about it, especially to the westward, is for some miles so stony, that one would take it, when newly plough'd, to be ridges of so many pitch'd causeways, and yet it bears excellent wheat. It enjoys a pretty good cloathing trade, but is most of all noted for its wonderful medicinal waters, which occasion a prodigious resort hither, from *London* and all parts. It was famous for these waters even in the time of the *Romans*, which are good for almost all disorders, us'd internally or externally. There are 4 baths within the city, whose waters are of a different temperature; the *Cross-Bath*, of a mild and moderate heat; the *Hot-Bath*, so called because the waters are much hotter; and adjoining to these is a *Lazar*, or *Spital-House*, for the relief of poor diseased people. The third and fourth, as joined together, are the greatest and best baths, being seated near the abbey, in the heart of the city, and call'd the *King's-Bath*, and the *Queen's-Bath*. The town-house is a neat stone building, supported by 21 pillars in front, under which the market is kept, which is on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*. It is govern'd by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, &c. and sends 2 members to parliament. It gave title of earl formerly to the family of *Granville*, now to that of *Pulteney*. A publick hospital has lately been erected here, which has met with great encouragement.

3. *Wells*, about 16 miles S. W. of *Bath*, suppos'd to derive its name from the medicinal springs which arise there. It is a very antient city, small but neat, and much more considerable formerly than at present, having fallen to decay by the increase of *Bath*. It is noted for its beautiful cathedral, the bishop's palace adjoining, which is very splendid, as also the prebendaries houses. The city is governed by a mayor, &c. and sends 2 members to parliament; and has markets on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*.

The boroughs, each of which also sends 2 members to parliament, are,

1. *Minehead*, in the western parts, on the *Bristol-Channel*, accommodated with a safe and capacious harbour for ships of great burden, and is a place of some trade, espe-

cially to *Ireland*. They are lately very much improv'd in the catching and curing of herring, and export large quantities to the *Mediterranean*, &c.

2. *Bridgwater*, on the river *Parret*, over which it has a good bridge with three spacious arches; a large and populous town, with a plentiful market on *Thursdays*.

3. *Taunton*, or *Taunton-Dean*, 9 miles S. W. of *Bridgwater*, pleasantly seated on the river *Tone*, among delightful meadows. 'Tis one of the best towns in the county, is large and exceeding populous, has fair, spacious streets, and 2 parish-churches, and is well inhabited by clothiers, who drive a very great trade in serges, duroys, &c. Its markets are on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.

4. *Ilchester*, or *Yockchester*, 15 miles E. of *Taunton*, an antient fortified Roman town, now govern'd by a bailiff, and 12 burgeses. The county jail is here, and it has a market on *Wednesdays*. Roman coins are sometimes dug up here.

5. *Milbourn-Port*, 10 miles S. E. of *Ilchester*, an antient borough, which, tho' it sends 2 members to parliament, is no market-town. The members are chosen by the inhabitants paying scot and lot, in number about 50.

The other market-towns are, 1. *Portlock*, or *Porlock*, about 5 miles W. of *Minehead*, an indifferent harbour on the *Sewern-Sea*, not much frequented.—2. *Dulverton*, about 12 miles S. of *Minehead*, a pretty good town, seated in a hilly moor, whose market is on *Saturday*. There are some lead-mines in its neighbourhood.—3. *Dunstar*, or *Dunstar-Castle*, seated upon a flat, on all sides encompassed with hills, but that next the sea, well built, with a castle mounted on an eminence, and a good market on *Fridays*.

—4. *Watchet*, about 6 miles E. of *Dunstar*, on the same shore, with a pretty good harbour, us'd by colliers, and a market on *Saturday*.—5. *Stowey*, or *North Stowey*, about the same distance S. E. from *Watchet*.

—6. *Ilminster*, 8 miles S. E. of *Taunton*, a very antient borough-town, govern'd by a mayor, &c. It formerly sent members to parliament, and has now a market on *Saturdays*.—7. *Wellington*, 7 miles S. W. of *Taunton*, and on the same river, has a market on *Thursdays*.—8. *Chard*, 4 miles S. of *Ilminster*, a very antient borough, governed by a portreeve, well built, having a considerable trade in the woollen manufacture, and a market on *Monday*.—9. *Wivelcomb*, about 6 miles N. W. of *Wellington*, a mean but antient town, with a market on *Tuesday*.—10. *Stoke-Gomer*, about the same distance N. of *Wivelcomb*.—11. *South Petherton*, 5 miles E. of *Ilminster*, has a market on *Thursday*.—12. *Crookborn*, 6 miles S. E. from *Chard*, has a considerable market on *Saturday*.

tuesday.—13. *Langport*, 5 miles N. W. of *Ilchester*, has a well frequented market on the Tuesday.—14. *Tewit*, about 7 miles S. E. of *Ilchester*, is a good town with a large market on *Fridays*, for corn, cheese, hemp, and all sorts of provisions.—15. *Somerton*, 4 miles N. W. from *Ilchester*, a large, well-built town, with a good market on *Monday*. It is supposed to have given name to the county, being anciently the shire town.—16. *Glastenbury*, or *Glastenbury*, 6 miles N. of *Somerton*, is large and well built, having 2 parish-churches, and a good market on *Tuesdays*. It is of great note for its once famous and stately abbey, which stood in the island *Avallon*. The story of the walnut-tree which was never to bud before *St. Barnabas-day*, and of the hawthorn-tree always blooming on *Christmas-day*, and which have been both cut down many years, we leave to be inquired into by those, who are pleased with such sort of researches.—17. *North Curry*, 15 miles S. W. from *Glastenbury*: Market on *Tuesday*.—18. *Wincenton*, about the same distance S. E. from *Glastenbury*: Market on *Wednesday*.—19. *Castle-Carey*, 5 miles N. W. of *Wincenton*, a small town, whose market is on *Tuesday*.—20. *Bruton*, 3 miles N. E. of *Castle-Carey*: Market on *Saturday*.—21. *Skipton-Mallet*, 7 miles N. W. of *Bruton*, a large town, with a market on *Fridays*.—22. *Frome* or *Frome-Selwood*, 10 miles N. E. of *Skipton-Mallet*, almost on the edge of *Wiltshire*, on a river of the same name, which falls into the *Avon*, reckon'd one of the most populous towns in the *West of England*, so that for number of inhabitants 'tis equal to *Bath* and *Wells* together; and yet it has but one parish-church, till another was built in the *Woodlands* near the town in 1711. 'Tis very famous for the manufacture of broad and narrow woollen cloths, in which it employs thousands of the poor, both old and young. It has a well frequented market on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*.—23. *Philips-Torton*, 4 miles N. of *Frome*, has a considerable market on *Thursdays*.—24. *Pensford*, 7 miles W. of *Bath*, a town of good note, and much inhabited by hatters and bakers: It has a good market on *Tuesdays*.—25. *Winton*, or *Wrington*, 9 miles W. of *Pensford*, a pretty good town, with a considerable market also on *Tuesdays*.—26. *Axbridge*, about 7 miles S. W. from *Wrington*, a mayor-town, consisting of one large, narrow street, with a considerable market on *Thursday*.—27. *Keinsford*, or *Cainsford*, between *Bath* and *Bristol*, a foggy, smoaky town, with a market on *Thursdays*. It has a fine stone bridge over the *Avon*, and its principal trade is salting. Snake stones, of several

sizes are frequently found in the quarries hereabouts; and at *Brifleton*, between this town and *Bristol*, there are coal-mines, cover'd with a shell, call'd *Wark*, which being split, has the figure of fern-leaves, as if they had been engraved.—To these some add, —28. *North Petberton*; —29. *Hunspill*; and, —30. *Cbeuton*.

Mendip-Hills lie N. and N. E. from *Glastenbury*, and run a great way both in length and breadth; they are famous for lead-mines. On *Broadwell-Down*, and other places in the neighbourhood, about the west-end of the hills, there is plenty of *Lapis Calaminaris* found near the surface of the ground, which being calcin'd and mix'd with copper, makes brass. Here are also veins of yellow oker, and *magnesia* or *manganesse*. In these hills is that called *Okey* or *Wokey-Hole*, of which the inhabitants tell many fables: There is a narrow entrance into a large vault, the roof of which is so high, that it is not to be discover'd by the light of candles; which some ascribe to the thickness of the air: After clambering over several rough passages among moist rocks, one comes to a clear cold stream; and in several places of the cave, the water petrifies as it drops, and hangs down like icicles. Towards the north part of these hills lies *Chue-magna*, or *Bishop's-Chew*, where they dig up a red earth, which is distributed all over *England* for marking of sheep, &c. and apothecaries sometimes use it instead of *Bole-Armoniack*. A mile E. from hence lies *Stanton-Drew*, where there is a monument of stones like *Stonehenge* on *Salisbury-Plain*, but not altogether so big, tho' some say bigger: It is called the *Wedding*, from a tradition among the common people, that as a bride was going to be married, she and her company were turned into stones there, which are 5 or 6 foot high, and in a circular form. Two miles S. from hence, near *Stowey*, there is a large spring that never dries, and the stream which comes from it covers every thing it meets in its way, with a stony crust; and what is remarkable, it has not this effect in the fountain itself, nor within 20 yards of it; but about 40 or 50 from the spring, where there is a small cataract as high as a man's head, it crusts every thing with stone, and makes the sides of the bank look like a hard rock.

Cbedder under the *Mendip-Hills* is a village noted for excellent cheese, so large that some of them require 2 men to set them on the table. Above this village is a gap with a narrow passage between very high rocks, called *Cbedder-Cliffs*, and at the foot of them a great spring, which in a quarter of a mile turns 12 mills.

The following Letter and Dedication, with the Author's first Dissertation, having been sent us by the Penny-Post, we believe his Dissertations may be useful as well as agreeable to our Readers; and, if our Opinion be confirmed by the Reception they meet with, he may depend upon their having a Place in our Magazine, as often as we can have an Opportunity.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE inclosed will explain my design, and if you think it will be proper for your *Magazine*, I shall now and then supply you with a dissertation, which you may publish in whole or in parts, as you please; but I will not promise to be periodical, because I write, as the quakers preach, never but when the spirit moves. As often as it does, you may expect to hear from

April 30,
1749.

Your humble servant,
The Whimsical Philosopher.

The Whimsical Philosopher, Political Critick, and Chimerical Projector; or, A Rod for the Rich, and a Relief for the Poor: To be published in a Course of Dissertations, as often as the Whim takes the whimsical Author.

The author's dedication to his whimsical brethren.

Brother Whim,

I Hope you will not take it amiss that I give you the same character I take to myself; and when you hear my reasons for assuming such a character, you cannot be offended at my calling you brother.

My reasons are, because, 1. Tho' my title may seem jocular, yet I am really resolved to be serious, my design in writing and publishing the following dissertations being purely to serve the cause of honour, virtue,

May, 1749.

liberty, and truth, without any selfish view whatsoever.

2. Tho' I expect nothing from any minister, my satire is to be directed chiefly against the people, or that part of them at least, among whom the booksellers say, they can expect any customers.

3. I intend to reason, and that closely too, with men who cannot bear the fatigue of thinking, and seek for nothing but amusement.

4. I am to propose laws or regulations for the preservation of publick liberty, which would certainly be effectual, and must therefore be inconsistent with the secret views of those who aim at being ministers, as well as those who are ministers; consequently, in all human appearance, I can have no reason to expect success.

And, 5. Tho', like Sir *Tho. Willet* in *The Distress'd Wife*, I have opinions of my own, which I am resolved to abide by, yet, as to politics, I am neither *Whig*, *Tory*, nor *Jacobite*, according to the present acceptance of the terms; and as to religion, I am neither *Papist*, *Churchman*, *Presbyterian*, nor of any one sect that now bears a name in the world.

These are my reasons: These will, I believe, be admitted as good reasons for my calling myself, in this age, a very whimsical fellow; and as I cannot propose that my dissertations should have any effect, but upon those who, like you, prefer the publick good to their own private advantage, I hope, you will excuse my chusing you for my patrons.

But let my whim have what effect it will, I have this comfort, that it can be troublesome to none but such as deserve to be made uneasy; and I shall endeavour to make it as useful, and as little expensive as possible to others. — Ministers, who pursue wrong measures, or pretended patriots, who misrepresent and oppose those that are right, shall in their turn be the subject of my criticism; but my principal aim shall be, to ex-

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pose the follies and oppressions of the rich and great amongst us; for to them we owe all our present misfortunes; and should we ever become the subject slaves of despotick rule, it will be owing to their avarice, luxury, indolence and cowardice.

This has forced me to take pen in hand. With *Juvenal* I may say,
Si natura negat, facit indignatio versum,
Qualenq;unque potest.

Incignation has made me a philosopher, a critick, and a projector.

As a philosopher, I propose, in the following dissertations, to explain and inculcate the fundamental principles of religion, virtue, and morality; and to inquire into the nature of government, and the most effectual methods for preserving publick liberty.

As a critick, I shall not only examine our political transactions, but I shall endeavour to point out the errors and defects of our constitution.

And as a projector, I shall humbly propose methods for rectifying those errors or defects; and for establishing the liberties of the people upon the most solid foundation, without running into any of those *Utopian* schemes that have been suggested by the extravagant fancy of our enthusiastick republicans; for I shall propose no method but what I shall shew to be founded upon our ancient *Saxon* constitution.

This last part of my scheme being at present the most necessary to be carried into execution, because of the immediate danger our liberties are exposed to, I shall begin with inquiring philosophically into the nature of publick liberty, and the true causes of our present danger; from whence I shall take occasion to propose two new regulations, without which, I think, it will be impossible to preserve the liberties of the people of this kingdom, or, indeed, of any other limited monarchy, or commonwealth.

But as my chief design is to correct, if possible, the conduct of the

rich and great amongst us, and to become an advocate for the poor of all denominations, I shall think myself obliged to those, who send me any project for the publick good; or an information of any of the follies of the rich, or of any grievance or oppression which the poor labour under, in any part of the *British* dominions, with their thoughts how such follies or grievances may be corrected, or removed. And for this reason I must conclude with advertising my whimsical readers, for from such only I expect assistance, that all letters to the author are to be sent, post paid, to the publisher of the *London Magazine*.

The WHIMSICAL PHILOSOPHER, &c.

C

DISSERT. I.

A General Inquiry into the Nature of publick Liberty, and how it is to be preserved.

PUBLICK or social liberty consists in this, that no freeman of the society is obliged to submit to any laws or magistrates, but such as are, from motives of a publick nature, approved of by a majority of the freemen of that community: I say freemen, because even in a free country, slavery may be admitted; but those that are slaves, are not properly to be deemed a part of the people; and in all countries where slavery of any kind is admitted, the people have reason to be cautious, lest their slaves should one day become their masters.

From this definition of publick liberty it is evident, that it does not so much consist in the constitution or form, as in the execution or administration of government; for the subjects of a sole and absolute sovereign are free, so long as he neither enacts or continues any laws, nor appoints or supports any magistrates, but such as, from motives of a publick nature, are agreeable to a majority of the people; and under the most popular form of government the

the people may be slaves, if a few persons should by any means be able to support themselves in the magistracy, and to enact or continue laws, notwithstanding their being, upon the motives above mentioned, disagreeable to a majority of the people. This has often happened in a commonwealth, or limited monarchy, but such an usurped government has never been of any long continuance; for either the people have recovered their liberties, or the government has deviated into a sole, often an arbitrary and tyrannical monarchy; and in both cases, the change has been generally attended with the destruction of most, if not all the heads of the usurping *Oligarchy*.

But tho' the subjects of a sole and absolute monarch may enjoy publick liberty, and the subjects of a commonwealth or limited monarchy, both which are usually called a free government, may not, yet with respect to the form of government, the latter is much preferable to the former; because under the latter the subjects have a more certain tenure in that blessing, and may more easily recover it when lost; therefore, there is no difficulty in the choice as to the form of government, the only difficulty is, how to secure publick liberty under that form, and how the people shall recover it, when they find it has been artfully undermined.

Upon this I must observe in general, that as to the actions or behaviour of particular men, we cannot positively say, that moral effects flow as necessarily from moral motives, as physical effects from physical causes; but with regard to society I will say, that the nature of its government depends as absolutely upon, and flows as necessarily from the nature of the people, as any physical effect whatever depends upon, or flows from its physical cause. Over a people naturally virtuous and brave it is impossible to exercise an arbitrary rule; over a people by nature selfish,

corrupt, and dastardly, it is impossible to preserve a free government. And as the nature of the people in every country depends more upon their laws, customs, and education, than upon the soil or climate of the country, those who think of establishing, preserving, or restoring a free government in any country, should consider the nature of the people; and if they be in their nature selfish and corrupt, or cowardly, their nature must be altered by introducing laws and customs proper for the purpose; for till that is done no such attempt can succeed.

In all such cases the body politick is like the body natural: The animal juices are corrupted; and a state physician, who thinks only of applying external remedies, is like a quack, who applies healing plaisters to an ulcer, without thinking of any method for rectifying the corrupted juices from whence the ulcer proceeds. The political ulcer, by a quackish remedy, may be dried up and skinned over; but it will certainly break out again with more violence, and at last occasion a total dissolution.

To enforce this general observation, I shall explain what I mean by a people virtuous and brave, or a people selfish, corrupt, and cowardly. By a virtuous people I mean, when the people of any country are generally possessed with and actuated by a true publick spirit; when almost every one of them, from the highest to the lowest, is ready and willing to serve his country, and to promote the publick good, as far as he can, without any mercenary reward, or any selfish view, except the inward satisfaction he feels in having done his duty, and thereby gained the esteem of his contemporaries, and the praises of posterity. And on the other hand, I call the people of a country selfish and corrupt, when there is little or no publick spirit among them; when none, or but very few, have any regard for the publick good, or will

serve their country without the expectation of some pecuniary or other mercenary and selfish reward; and when almost every one is ready to sacrifice the publick to his own private advantage.

Then with respect to what I mean A by a brave, or cowardly people, I call the people of a country brave, when almost every man of them is not only ready to venture his life in the defence of his country without any selfish and mercenary view, but is properly armed and disciplined B for that purpose; for no people, as a people, can be called brave, unless they are provided with those arms, and masters of that discipline, which are necessary for making a good soldier. The men may be personally brave: The gentlemen may be good swordsmen, and ready to draw upon any personal affront; and the common men may be expert cudgel-players, or good boxers, and ready to engage against any that provoke them; but this bravery will signify little in the defence of their country against an D invading enemy; and therefore, no man can be called a brave soldier, unless he be provided with proper arms, and so far master of military exercise and discipline, as to know how to do his duty, according to his station, in a regular battalion or E squadron. Nay, it has been observed in the army, that noted swordsmen or boxers seldom make good soldiers; and the reason is plain: Their courage proceeds from the opinion they have of their superiority over other men; and as that superiority can be but of little service to them in a battle, the cause of their courage being removed, the effect ceases of course; which is a true reason why many such men have in battles at land, as well as fights by sea, behaved like arrant poltroons. Therefore, however much personal bravery every single man of a country may have, unless they be generally provided with proper arms, matters of

all sorts of military exercise and discipline, inured as much as possible to hardships and danger, and bred up from their infancy in the true spirit of a soldier, they are not what I mean by a brave people.

After having thus described what I mean by a brave people, it is easy to see what I mean by a cowardly people; which is, when the people of a country are generally unprovided with arms and unacquainted with any sort of military exercise or discipline. When this has for a long time been the case with the people of any country, it is surprizing to observe what an effect it has upon their nature. A drawn sword, or a presented pistol, will make them tremble; and a single troop of dragoons is sufficient for putting a thousand of them to flight, even tho' they have got arms put into their hands. Yet those very men after having been for some time listed in a regular army, and properly disciplined, may be made to march boldly up against a battery of cannon. But this, which is called courage in a mercenary army, is too often, I am afraid, rather to be called greediness of gain than true courage; because they fight for plunder, or for their pay, and not for the sake of glory, or for the love they bear to their country. For which reason I cannot call the people of a country brave, let the mercenary armies raised and maintained in it be never so remarkable for their good behaviour upon every occasion. Such armies are properly no part of the people: They are governed by different laws, bred up in a different manner, and always contribute to debase rather than to exalt the natural courage of the people in the country where they are maintained.

From what is premised it will be easy to establish the truth of my general observation, That over a virtuous and brave people it is impossible to exercise an arbitrary rule, and that over a selfish, corrupt, and dastardly

tardly people it is impossible to preserve a free government. When the people are virtuous and brave, they may be conquered, or rather they may be extirpated, by a superior foreign power; but let the form of their government be what it will, A their own governor or governors can never deprive them of publick or social liberty; because they will not submit to any laws but such as are approved of by the majority, and deemed to be for the safety and interest of the community in general; B nor will they long submit to any magistrates or ministers, but such as by their wisdom or vigilance preserve the affection of the majority of the people, and not only observe the laws themselves but take due care to make them be observed by others. C The government of such a people can never therefore be arbitrary in its execution, whatever it may be in its constitutional form.

Nay, even as to its constitutional form, it can never long continue either absolute or arbitrary; because a free government being preferable D to an absolute government, a virtuous and brave people will certainly soon have recourse, for their future safety, to the establishment of some sort of free government. If by chance, or by the mistake of their E ancestors, they find themselves under an absolute government, lodged either in a sole monarch, or in a set of patricians or nobles, they may not perhaps think of altering their form of government, while they have a good and a wise king upon the throne, or while their patricians or nobles appear to be actuated by a true publick spirit in every part of their administration; but as soon as the contrary happens, the people will then assume to themselves the whole or some share of the government, and G establish either a commonwealth, a limited aristocracy, or a limited monarchy; for no sort of government can be properly called a free govern-

ment, unless the people, either by themselves, as in the *Roman* republick, or by their representatives, as here in *England*, have some share in it. This, I say, will be the certain consequence in every country where the people are virtuous and brave, because against such a people, a wicked or contemptible magistrate or magistracy can find no effectual support.

But when the people of a country become selfish, corrupt, and cowardly, tho' their virtuous and brave ancestors may have transmitted to them the invaluable blessing of publick liberty and a free government, yet it will be impossible to preserve it, without altering the nature of the people, and restoring them to the virtue and courage of their ancestors. To illustrate this, I must explain what I mean by an absolute, an arbitrary, a tyrannical and a free government. In all governments an absolute power must be lodged somewhere or other, that is to say, a D power to make, alter, repeal, interpret, and dispense with laws; to issue orders, and to grant rewards, and inflict punishments, without any legal controul. In what is properly called an absolute government, this power is generally lodged in one single person, sometimes in a few persons or families; and in such a government they have a body of laws for directing inferior magistrates, and regulating the conduct of the people; which laws, when the government is wisely administered, are religiously E observed; for if they are not, the government deviates into what is properly called an arbitrary government, where they have no standing laws, nor any publick rules, but the mere arbitrary will of the supreme magistrate; and when such a magistrate shews no respect either to the laws of God or man, the government becomes what is properly called a tyrannical government.

From this distinction between an absolute, arbitrary, and tyrannical government we see, that a people subject to an absolute government, have no legal method for preventing their government's becoming arbitrary, or even tyrannical. They can have no remedy but by force of arms, in a rebellion or insurrection; and this a virtuous and brave people will at last, as I have said, have recourse to with success; but as this remedy is always destructive to the society, the consequence generally is, that the people guard against their being again reduced to such a fatal necessity, by reserving in their own hands the whole or some part of the absolute power of the society, which they exercise for the future in a general assembly of the whole people, as the *Romans* did in their *Comitia*, or in an assembly of their representatives, as the people of this country do in what we call the lower house of parliament; and this is what is called a free government, by which publick liberty will be preserved as long as the people continue virtuous and brave, because no law can be pass'd without their consent in their assembly; and if any law becomes burthensome to them, or any minister or magistrate becomes odious, they have a legal method for getting the one repealed, or the other removed, by virtue of that part of the absolute power, which is lodged in their assembly.

But when the people become in their nature cowardly, by which I mean, when they become unaccustomed to arms, and unacquainted with military discipline, their nature must be rectified by a new sort of education, otherwise a standing mercenary army must be kept up for defending them against foreign invasions; and the soldiers of that army, like those of every such army, will soon begin to have no regard to any thing but their pay and advancement in the army. As soon as this hap-

pens, the assembly of the people will become contemptible to the chief commander of the army, especially if his army be so posted or quartered, as to render it easy for him to make himself master of the seat of government; for if the assembly of the people should attempt any thing contrary to his pleasure, he would order his soldiers, as *Cromwell* did, to turn them out of doors, and assume to himself an absolute and despotick sway.

This, I say, will probably be the consequence of a people's becoming cowardly in their nature; but if at the same time they become selfish and corrupt, this must necessarily be the consequence: Nay, unless the nature of the people can be rectified, I will say, it ought to be the consequence; for that assembly, by which the people exercise their share of power, being composed of men who are in their nature selfish and corrupt, no one of them will concur in any measures with the administration, unless he can find his account in doing so; because, if he cannot find his account in supporting our administration, he will hope for some advantage by a change; and consequently, change after change will ensue in the administration, perhaps civil war after civil war, till the people be conquered by some foreign power, or until the chief of some successful faction either is enabled to assume to himself a sole and arbitrary sway, without preserving so much as the shadow of a free government, or gets such a coercive power, and such a revenue at his sole command, as may enable him to have always a corrupt majority in the assembly of the people. In this last case, the form or shadow of a free government will be preserved as long as the chief governor thinks it worth his while to be at the expence of bribing the assembly of the people; but even during that time he may be as absolute, nay, as arbitrary and tyrannical, as any

any sole and absolute monarch ever was; of which we may be fully convinced by reading the history of the first Roman emperors.

An occasional Animadversion upon the Mercurial Clepsydra, by Robert A Douglas, M. D.

Amongst the various attempts already made, and still making, to find out an accurate *Chronometer*, those gentlemen, who had recourse to the mercurial *Clepsydra* for this purpose, made indeed, we must own, **B** a judicious choice of their instrument, seeing it is simple in its mechanism, of an easy construction, little liable to accidents, and composed of materials, that are, perhaps, of all other the most incapable of waste or alteration by friction. It must be **C** confess'd too, that, as one can easily exhaust the air out of this machine, it may, by consequence, be rendered free from the inconsistency, and variableness of the properties of that fluid, that so much disturb the equability of other *Chronometers*. But it **D** would seem, they gave very little attention to the extreme difficulty of the problem they had to deal with, and to the obstacles that lay in their way towards its solution; for I think it appears by their conduct, that they were not in the least aware, that **E** this machine was subjected to error and irregularity, from no less powerful causes, than the unequal action of gravity in the different latitudes, and the variation of heat and cold: And how far the equability of this *Chronometer* must be dis- **F** turbed by the inequality of the action of these two powers, is evident from hence, that the period of the *Clepsydra*, or the time of its run, is entirely regulated by the return of the mercury, and the velocity of its descent, or fall; the first of which, we **G** know, is dependent on the degree of heat and cold, as the other is proportioned to the energy of the power of gravity.

That these facts, as they relate to the *Clepsydra*, should have been altogether overlooked, I think is matter of amazement; for if the projectors of this scheme of an accurate measure of time had made the smallest application of them to their own purposes, they would have been long since taught either to correct the irregularity of their *Chronometer*, or to have abandoned their enterprize altogether.

But, indeed, I must, at the same time, beg leave to say, that altho' the omitting, or neglecting to correct the said irregularity of the *Clepsydra* was on their part absurd; it being inconsistent with, and contradictory to, the scheme they adopted; yet we have no just grounds to believe, that the performance of it, would have been followed with the desired success: For I must confess, I look upon it as a thing of the last difficulty (I hope I may be pardoned this freedom, as, at any rate, we can never lose any thing, by taking **D** a full view of the difficulties attending this famous problem) to subject to any rule and measure the incessant variableness, and fluctuation of heat and cold; nay, more, supposing it could be effected, the practice of it, probably, would be too laborious and difficult, to be of any real use to those for whom it is intended.

However, notwithstanding this, I think it were still to be wished, that those who were upon this scent, had improved, and rectified their method as far as they were able; because, allowing they had missed their peculiar aim, yet they might thereby have rendered their machine of use in other respects, tho' of smaller moment. Perhaps, then, it may not be quite unworthy of our trouble, to supply this deficiency of their scheme, altho' with much humbler views—At any rate, I can lose nothing, by offering the following cautions, relating to the experiments necessary for this purpose.

1. That

1. That two *Clepsydras* be made of the best flint glass, of the purest mercury, and of the same shape and construction; and the time of each *Clepsydra* should consist of 12 or even 24 hours, that its errors may be with the greater accuracy ascertained.

2. The shape and construction of the *Clepsydra* should be such, as to save as much mercury as possible. This may be effected, by making the hole or aperture very small, and the reservoirs or vessels wide, with a long and narrow neck intervening, that when the mercury stops, for the whole will not run out on account of the smallness of the aperture, there may be very little left behind.

3. The run of the mercury must not be allowed to cease of it self; it being very apt to vacillate, and intermit at its stop; but the *Clepsydra* should be turned immediately upon the mercury's touching at a certain part of the tube, that should for this purpose be well marked—the tube should be very small, that the descent of the mercury in it be easily perceivable.

4. The *Clepsydra* should be suspended, while the experiments are making; it being very difficult to get an exact level to place it on: For the smallest deviation from the perpendicular will retard the run of the mercury.

5. The temperature of the air, when the time or period of the *Clepsydra* is first measured by the maker, should be exactly taken by a good *Thermometer*, that must be made with a large ball, and small tube; each degree of the scale divided into ten equal parts, and the divisions sensibly removed from each other.

N. B. The time or period of the *Clepsydra* should with great care be adjusted to the said temperature; which may, I believe, be conveniently enough placed at 50° in *Fahrenheit's* scale.

6. In calculating the effects that the several degrees of variation of

heat and cold have upon the time of the *Clepsydra*, the two *Clepsydras* should be placed in different temperatures; and an exact pendulum clock should determine the precise number of minutes or seconds, by which the *Clepsydras* differ from each other, in the times of their respective runs: And the result of these experiments may be digested into the form of a numerical table, exhibiting the precise allowance of time, to be made for every degree of heat and cold in the above mentioned scale.

7. In our estimation of the effects of the unequal power of gravity in different latitudes of the earth, upon the time of the *Clepsydra*, the trial must be made by astronomical observations; all due regard being had to the various lengths of the natural days, and to the degrees of heat and cold; and the difference of the times of the same *Clepsydra*, in two or three different latitudes, (for that will be sufficient) must be exactly taken by a pendulum that vibrates seconds: Which differences of time will be the effects of the said variation of gravity. —Great care and exactness will be necessary in making this experiment, but, in recompence, when it is once made, the application of it to practice will be very easy.

Of ROCKETS, and what useful Purposes they may be made to serve: Taken from the Hague Gazette.

THE great preparations that have been for some time making, for exhibiting a magnificent *firework* here, furnish me with an occasion of observing, that *rockets*, which are allowed to be amongst the rank of principal decorations in such a spectacle, besides the beauty of their appearance, are, or at least may be made of very great use in geography, navigation, and the art military; because, as there are no objects so simple as these, that can be seen at so great a distance, and as they

they may be exhibited at any place or hour that is assign'd, they may be looked upon as affording the most effectual, and consequently the most proper method for determining the situation of places one to another, for giving signals, and, in a word, A for establishing a kind of ready correspondence between places distant, and even in some measure remote.

But, in order to be satisfied as to the extent of a country, thro' which a correspondence may be maintained by *rockets*, it is necessary to know B precisely, at what distances *rockets* may be seen. This depends upon two circumstances, *viz.* the quantity of the fire, or, in other words, the size of the *rocket*, and the perpendicular height to which it ascends. I could wish to see both points more C certainly, and more accurately settled, than hitherto they have been; and the magnificent *fire-work* that is now preparing at the *Hague*, seems to furnish us with the most convenient method of obtaining both.

If such as are curious, and who D live at the distance of from 15 to 45 miles from the *Hague*, would but take the trouble of fixing themselves in a proper station, on the night the *fire-work* is to be exhibited, in order to make their observations, we might be thoroughly satisfied, to how great E a distance a *rocket* may be seen; which I conceive cannot be less, or at least not much less than 40 miles, if the situation of the observer, and the clearness of the night be favourable.

If, on the other hand, such as live F but a mile, 2, 3, or 4 miles distant from the *Hague*, and who are but tolerably skilled in the elements of geometry, would use their utmost diligence to observe, as exactly as possible, the angle commonly made by *rockets* with the *horizon*, when at G the highest degree of their elevation, that would serve to determine tolerably well, the perpendicular elevation of those *rockets*; because the

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distance of the observer from the *fire-work* being known, this will serve for the base of a rectangular triangle, the perpendicular of which is the elevation of the *rocket*, and that elevation will be easily found from the common principles of *trigonometry*.

The observation of the angle which a *rocket* in its highest elevation makes with the *horizon*, is not very difficult; for, if the stars happen to be visible, it is easy to observe the last position of the *rocket* in respect to them; from whence, the hour of the night being known, the elevation of that point in the heavens may be easily found upon a *celestial globe*. But if this method should appear a little difficult and C troublesome, the very same end may be attained by keeping the eye fixed to a certain spot, and taking notice to what height, in respect to the known parts of a building at some distance, the *rocket* at its highest elevation seemed to rise; because this D elevation may, the next day, be measured by the help of a *quadrant*: Or, if one draws a line from the eye of the spectator, to the place thus fixed upon for affording the means of measuring, and let fall a perpendicular from the point of the highest elevation, so as to intersect that line, the situation may be so adjusted, as that there may be the same proportion between this base and perpendicular, as between the distance of the spectator from the *fire-work*, and the perpendicular height of the *rocket* in its highest elevation.

It may be objected, indeed, that the inequality of the ground, and the different situation of the spectator, either above or below the horizon ought to be previously determined, which cannot be done but by a skilful surveyor, who must very carefully note, and skilfully compute, the intermediate inequalities. To this I answer, *First*, That if the distance is not very great, the errors

E e

that

that may happen will be of no great consequence; more especially, as the end proposed does not require a very minute exactness; and, in the *second place*, provided the station of the spectator be fixed, his real distance from the *fire-work*, and the elevation of his horizon, may be very easily determined.

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Jam Latio is status erat rerum, ut neque bellum, neque pacem pati possent. Livy.

THE *Romans* held one piece of policy, which is extremely well worth regarding; this was, To make the state rich, and to keep the individuals from overgrowing in wealth; for in all free states too high a breach of parity is dangerous. So long as the *Romans* pursued this rule, they were prosperous; but we no sooner hear of generals, orators, and players, growing immensely rich, but we find their affairs at a crisis, making now and then a faint push to recover their former glory, but in vain; they were only like the starts and sallies of a sick man near his end. The maxim, That the wealth of a people is the riches of the state, is only true when such wealth is something like equally divided, and the government out of debt; in such case it is not material whether a considerable part of the wealth be in the hands of the rulers or ruled. The *Romans* were a warlike as well as free state, and pursued war for the same reason, in part at least, as we now follow commerce: In that light it was better that the gross of the riches was in the publick treasury, than in the hands of the people. *Elizabeth*, queen of *England*, conducted herself as the sovereign of a commercial state, and therefore very wisely concluded, that the stock of national wealth was best in the possession of her industrious subjects, who were daily improving it. If the *Roman* people had been generally wealthy, their talents for war would have been soon immersed in

luxury, the bane of a free state, and security of an absolute monarchy. On the contrary, if the *English* had been kept poor, the glorious foundation of our commerce had never been laid, which has since shone with such distinguished lustre. But the fatality of all commonwealths has its source in the publick debts; those give a power to rulers which they ought not to have; create a kind of state pawnbrokers, which ought never to be suffered; enslave the people with a dread of annihilating their property; and, by pinching the current service, disable their best governors from acting on a parity with their neighbours, whereby the honour of a country, if not its very being as a free state, is ever at the mercy of those who are in condition to meditate its destruction. A monarch is supported principally by power to tax the subjects at pleasure, and with such taxes maintaining those who are able to hold them in subjection, in body or soul, or both. A free state is only to be supported by low taxes, as high ones are the means of raising particular people above a parity with their neighbours; encouraging them at once to be both idle and insolent; and, as they will then live on the industry of others, so will they not easily be persuaded to prefer the publick utility to their own private pleasure or emolument. To support this, they must have numbers of other idle people at their beck, and such grow by degrees into civil tools, or mercenary armies. We have seen much of this at home; but I think the *Dutch* are something nearer the bidding adieu to liberty than ourselves; a single sovereign is become at length almost indispensable. The states loaded the people with taxes, engrossed all the lucrative employments, and made them, as it were, hereditary in their families: The wealth of the state at the same time hardly sufficient to pay the interest of the publick debts, and

and farther taxing burdensome and vexatious. It should seem as if we had not differed from them; but then we have various resources within ourselves, which the *Dutch* want, and, by the power of the people, can turn the tables on a bad or unskilful administration, without either rebellion or tumult. Attacks on our constitution have of late been very bold; but I am apprehensive, that, had all the points been carried, the fatal effects would have operated very differently than what our fine schemers intended; it has been, in my opinion, their greatest happiness that they have met a violent opposition. Had the *Dutch* government been timely checked in the same manner, it had probably brought them a little to their senses, and their power had still continued. As it is, the political conduct of the contending parties seems to point out the ruin of both, and either the vesting of authority in some foreign prince, or being hurried into a democracy. I am more particular in this, as the *Dutch* are nearly allied to us in interest; and, on the principles of liberty, they are a kind of sister state, but not equally fortified against similar evils; the like taxes which make us uneasy, must ruin them, and our form of government, no more than our natural resources, are possible to be obtained. The *Dutch* are only fed by a circulation of trade from hand to mouth, and flourish simply on the credit of commerce, having neither national staple, nor any considerable domestick manufacture. As their debts and taxes increase, their dealings and credit decay; this is in some measure the same with us, but will not have the like immediate effect, nor I hope consequentially; by which I mean, that I apprehend we shall be able to recover ourselves, before things become as desperate here as in *Holland*, and neither be obliged to recur to absolute monarchy, and standing armies on the one

side, nor to confusion or democracy on the other.

A RHAPSODY to a Friend, to welcome in the genial Month of May, and recal the giddy People from following the Distractions of their Heads, to attend to the Dictates of their Hearts.

COME, my friend, and wonder with me at the blindness and folly of erring mortals in their pursuits of happiness: Which tho' the goal that all would reach, yet how few know wherein it consists, or, knowing, pursue the means to attain it?

See how the many who hunt after riches, lose the end in the means! for they pursue an object which flies before them in measure as they hasten to overtake it, and feel their desires increase in proportion to their accomplishment! And to what purpose have they, during that pursuit, fled from the joys, denied themselves the comforts, and barely existed by the necessities of life, but to know an anxiety in preserving, equal to the pain in amassing their treasure?

Behold by what painful steps the son of ambition ascends to power! Every virtue must give way, every vice be assumed, as occasions require, and purposes demand. Every connection, that blood or friendship has created, every sentiment that honour has nursed, must give place to circumspection, time-service, cringing, and lying. Behold him, by these meritorious acts, arriv'd at the summit, and wantonning in the full possession of power! Yet, at the end of his hopes, he finds himself farther from the end of his wishes than ever; for alas! in the croud of his attendants, happiness, which alone he sought after, alone is absent, and coyly disdains to yield up her charms to all the allurements that fortune can lavish: But, instead of that lovely cherub, he finds the fury care approach nearer

and nearer every step he mounts; hover round the gilded roof, follow in the shining train, haunt him in the feasts of the sumptuous, in the assemblies of the splendid, nor fly before the assiduity of dependents, the fawning of courtiers, and the smiles of a monarch;—till, unable longer to bear the hissings of her snakes, he with transport undoes the work of a life; throws from him the cumbersome state, he, at such a rate, had acquired, and, despairing of happiness, barter his ambition for quiet: Then, in the shade of retirement, mourns that he never had known wherein consisted the blessings of life, till it was too late to enjoy them.

Behold the rake, like a steed whom no friendly rein contains, sets out in his precipitate course, indulging every passion, gratifying every sense, nor once inclines his ear to listen to the calls of reason, that incessantly warns him of his folly and danger! His outset too furious to last, see how he stops short in the middle of his career; his fortune dissipated, his morals sapped, and his vigour of youth blasted with the impotence of age.—Then, struggling with poverty, he drags along his miserable remains of life, while his dreams of happiness are converted into vain researches after momentary relief from pain; and even his wishes for ease disappointed by the upbraidings of conscience!

Then let us, my friend, while yet it is time, be warned to caution by the dangers of others; and, while yet it is in our power; while as yet no false allurements have seduced our appetites; while rosy *Hebe* attends to bestow her relish; let us seek happiness where alone it is to be found, in *love*. But let us not delay, for every moment otherwise applied is lost: Nor should much persuasion here be necessary, where happiness is the end and pleasure the means. No thorny paths affright the tender traveller; but flowers

strow the ground, fragrance breathes in the air, and musick enchants in every tree, that adorns the delightful passage to this habitation of the happy. There *youth* is wasted in raptures which *it* only can taste, and *love* only can bestow: There, when the blaze subsides into the gentle flame, when age has mellowed passion into friendship, the eve of life is past in that sweet satisfaction which they only enjoy, who can reflect with pleasure on the past.—What can the wealth of the miser, what the power of the statesman, what the lasciviousness of the dissolute, bestow of pleasure comparable to that of a heart happy in a mutual passion, conscious of loving, and sure of being beloved? not half so anxious to procure happiness to itself, as to communicate it to the dear object of its affections.

Blest as happy lovers are in youth, content as they are in age, death is not to them armed with those terrors that affrighten the rest of mortals. How easy is the transition, since their life has been but an anticipation of the scene it opens to them? Their dying eyes are closed with the prospect of pleasures that flow for ever; with a prospect of living over again their days of rapture in love and in youth, —in love which shall never more be impaired, in youth which shall never again know decay.

The Character of Mæcenas, Favourite of the Emperor Augustus, and Patron of Virgil, Horace, and the other great Wits and learned Men of that Age.

MECÆNAS was generally reputed more a man of letters, than a man of war; yet, what is wonderful, there are no pieces remaining, that, with any certainty, can be attributed to him, or that carry the stamp of so great a genius.

If his works are lost, his fame and glory will, however, live as long as books have any existence in the world: He had a sincere passion

on for all sorts of polite learning; and honour'd all men with his friendship, and an unaffected intimacy, who excell'd that way: He did not only give them his heart, but his purse; and these, on the other hand, gratefully repaid the benefits of a short life, with immortality.

As *Augustus*, by his mighty talent for government, seem'd destin'd to be emperor of the world; so did *Mecænas* seem ordain'd to be his minister, or rather a wise, and happy favourite, who did not so much execute his master's will, as preside over it by the mediation of the soundest reason, temper'd with the greatest complacency and good breeding.

His great and fruitful genius gave him, by way of advance, all that knowledge which is generally collected from a long train of observation, and a great diversity of events: And his generosity was so great and diffusive, that he gilded an iron age, and render'd monarchy not only supportable, but agreeable to a people passionately fond of liberty. He seldom ask'd favours, but in order to dispense them to his master's honour. All persons of merit were sure to be sharers in his felicity; and he was much more inclin'd to give ear to good reports, than any sort of artful and envious insinuations. He was so far from discouraging all address to him, by a formal look, or stiff behaviour, that, with a chearful and open countenance, he encourag'd modest and distress'd merit to approach him: As he had ever the inclination to grant favours, so none departed dissatisfy'd who had the least reason to expect them. But with all this, he did not want resolution to give a denial: The impudent, and importunate, did never obtain from a vicious weakness, what was due to virtue. In a word, he was the channel thro' which the riches of the empire flow'd to the meanest; and he never thought money better laid out, than when he purchas'd for his master the affections of his people.

The quickness of his parts gave him a great dexterity and facility in the dispatch of business; and altho' he was wonderfully assiduous, yet did he never seem puzzled, or perplex'd, or more out of humour than if he were about some ordinary diversion.

He pass'd with the same facility from his pleasures to affairs of state, as from these to his pleasures; but his diversions were so refin'd, and shared by so many persons of excellent wit and learning, that he improv'd his mind, even by his amusements. As he was indebted for his excellent qualities, both of mind and heart, to the bounty of nature, and not to the liberality of his prince, so could no change or revolution of state affairs, no violence, ravish them from the possessor: Treasures of another kind, when compar'd with these, are little to be valued.

They may procure hypocritical adorers, but never true friends: In a word, a minister of this character seems to have treasur'd all his riches in his soul; he has nothing to apprehend from abroad, and his pleasures are as free and extensive as his thoughts.

E Some Thoughts on the Northern Fishery.

THE northern fishery for herrings and cod has been the object of the attention of some one or other great man ever since the *Dutch* have occupied it; and it is not a little surprising, that altho' this affair is thoroughly understood, and has been so for 8 or 9 reigns, yet it has never met with suitable encouragement. It can't be said that the *English* are an indolent people, or that they want wealth to promote an advantageous commerce, nor that they are overburdened with beneficial trade, or that they have any aversion to a fishery, as they have entered into the *Newfoundland* and pilchard fishing with great spirit

spirit and success; so that there remains only to account for our not going into the herring trade, by some impediments from above, perhaps most generally owing to an intimate political connection between us and the *Dutch*; but the cause has sometimes been, that those who procured charters to that end, have done it on no other motive than to make a good bargain with the *Dutch*, and then to quit it again. Therefore, in the entering on any design of this nature for the future, it ought to be carefully considered who the undertakers are, and that they be such men as will not injure or dishonour their country by making a job of the royal and parliamentary encouragement, and by that means quash all after-attempts to recover into our hands what would perhaps bring in more wealth than any other branch of commerce whatsoever.

There is a kind of necessity for publick encouragement at the first setting out, because it must either be begun on a very large bottom, or will naturally prove ineffectual; for it would be as idle to attempt this trade with 20 or 30,000*l.* as to set up the business of a mercer with 50*l.* There must be a permanent foundation laid, a kind of inexhaustible fund, that can bear a great expence for the first 3 years, in building and fitting out a large number of vessels, and in establishing a colony of labouring people, in the *North*, to be instructed and practised in the several arts and occupations relative thereto: And as the forming of this must be effected by men conversant in business, and as no men of business will leave other beneficial pursuits, without a prospect well grounded of improving their fortunes, so neither will they quit their former avocations, without the basis being first laid by the publick, who are to reap the chief benefit.

It is apparently demonstrable to be a very gainful trade, and men who

reason but in part, will therefore ask, why there needs a particular encouragement from the publick; but these do not distinguish between immediate expence in great designs, and eventual profit. To lay a solid foundation will, the first cost, be at least 100,000*l.* and it requires a course of time to bring such a sum and interest back; which delay many, who would otherwise subscribe, can't bear, and it would be foolish to divide out of the capital. I am speaking now to persons conversant in the nature and genius of trade, men that can instantly see the consequence of either setting out on a small fund, or merely on their own bottoms. The *Bank*, tho' not a trading corporation, met such encouragement from the state; and I think it has been the case in almost every publick undertaking, or they most probably had never subsisted at this time. The herring fishery once began to taste of the royal bounty, but it was unhappily withdrawn again, and with that misadventure all the glorious prospect vanished.

It is intimately known to many, what fine schemes have failed for the like reason; and how few, when unsupported by the government, have ever been carried happily into execution. The *New River* is almost a singular instance; but that, tho' perfected to the great use and emolument of others, became, thro' want of publick encouragement, the ruin of the projector. This no legislative power intends; they look with an eye of favour on all just and beneficial schemes, and will not, when attentive to the interest of the community, suffer a worthy member to labour under the pressure of affecting evils, because he has exerted his capacity in the common service of mankind. We see this point finely considered in the new settlement of *Nova Scotia* *. The herring

* See a description, and MAP of it, in our last.

ring fishery is only another kind of colony-planting nearer home; and as the association of the *Hanse*, formerly, furnished out a thriving commonwealth upon the ocean, with a constitution wholly maritime and independent, something like this is to be wished in the establishment of this fishery, if it ever takes place; for there seems a necessity that it should have some laws of its own, peculiar and exempt, to answer all sudden emergencies, and to prevent the evil which delays bring upon such kind of undertakings.

It has been hinted, that the *Dutch* may have interest enough to prevent any thing of this nature taking place to the purpose; but, if my intelligence from *Holland* be right, the *Dutch* now see the affair in a light very different from what they did formerly: They understand now, that the more traders the more business, that it will not injure either nation, but that both will grow richer; there are fish enough for both, and markets sufficient to take off the commodity; so that it is only left between us to take care, that neither undersel to the prejudice of the common interest.

On our particular part it is to be considered, that, by the nation's being deeply in debt, the taxes are proportionably heightened, and the people in general the less able to support the poor; but the poor are not lessened, rather evidently increased by some thousands; so that the load upon the husbandman, artificer, &c. is every way improved. To cure this, the fishery seems the most natural remedy, as it will, at the same time that it keeps the industrious near home, take off great numbers of the parochial poor, and, if the judgment of the wisest men may be depended upon, bring in a balance of wealth sufficient to support the residue.

Luxury the Ruin of Liberty.

THERE is no such thing as fettering of reasonable beings,

until luxury's bagnio has produced a perspiration of their rationality, and left them as mere brutes, and with as little sense of their genial strength, as the horse that suffers itself to be bridled by an urchin. All the ancient free states fell by the force of luxury; and the people were converted into slaves, upon the credit of those flaming principles that now begin to operate so forcibly on the minds of *Britons*. The ancient *Capuans* were not only disarmed by this taint; but even disarming the *Punic* army, and dissolving at once *Hannibal's* triumphs, turned his victories into disgrace: Like the infection of a pestilence, it spread itself gradually over *Italy*, and at length ruined *Rome*.

But this did not, like other plagues, act impermanent, and then vanish; rather, like salt and sulphur on hot soils, destroy'd the natural vegetation. *Rome* continues miserable on the same principles it was first degraded; and *Naples*, *Capua*, &c. have pass'd thro' ages in a confirm'd state of degeneracy, are in the same miserable wretched state they were some centuries ago, and, as to all human foresight, appear totally irrecoverable. And the ancient *Grecian* free states, that singly vied with the *Persian* monarchy for glory, are now no more. What kind of men ought we to be, if we have the least relish left for just and generous liberty? that noblest propensity of the human mind, singly preserved by that rational virtue, which ennobles us as men, and gives a dignity to our nature as thinking beings.

To be free, is to be the monarchs of ourselves, whom no wicked arts can conquer; to be happy in our own families, exult in a pleasing situation, and glory in an equal government; formed alike for the honour of the sovereign, and welfare of the subject, calculated for the reciprocal benefit of all, and incapacitated to injure any. Vice once estab-

established is not to be rooted out ; nor is virtue to be preserved, but in the same manner as an estate is to be honestly acquired, by attention, industry, and a steady adherence to those plain rules of conduct, which wise men seriously apply, and knaves and idiots laugh at.

Publick diversions are the fountain of folly, and snares laid to entrap the weak and inconsiderate ; and I must beg leave to observe here, that as every man has a weak side, so the wisest men are apt to fall into the greatest errors, unless they carefully guard themselves against the strong operation of their passions, nor suffer pleasure in excess to acquire a predominance over their reason. While I am thus attempting instruction, I must confess I have seen the building for the fire-works, and all its concomitant machinery *, with no little sense of pleasure, and which nothing but a severe reflection on the cause of its being erected, and the evil resulting from it, could counterpoise. But, alas ! this turns all our joy into mourning : A benevolence for my fellow-creatures naturally commands my compassion ; and I can't help considering it as the last fatal feast of an extravagant heir, who, having borrow'd to the utmost penny, is gayly making his exit into distress, misery, and wretchedness, drawing after, and involving, crowds in the common ruin : His steward glorying in his folly, and setting up his chariot at the expence of his inconsiderate master ; every one rejoicing, few thinking, at length the day closes, and carols are sung no more.

I saw, with no little concern, the giddy croud transporting themselves from all quarters to the *Green Park*, and, after viewing abundance of fine things, which they knew not what to make of, returning back, with a silent insensible cunning in their countenances, as seeming to wonder what

they have been seeing, and what all this glare and hurry is about. How long it will be before they reconcile this to themselves, is difficult to guess ; but, if they have been so happy as to get it out of their heads with the general explosion, the damage will not be equal to what I may otherwise imagine.

It is generally known that the publick debt is 80 millions ; that the peace is thought by some to be not the most honourable that was ever made ; that we are not rightly able to pay the interest and other taxes ; that it is difficult to provide for our disbanded soldiers and seamen ; that the money expended on this singular instance of folly increases our difficulties ; and, to render this worse and worse, the industrious people have been drawn off from their daily labour, and, perhaps, as much money lost thereby to the nation, as ten times the first expence ; besides turning the people's heads.

That I am not singular herein, will appear from the following little history : In the heat of queen *Anne's* war, when the *Dutch* were perhaps full as wise as at present, it was the custom of the states to appoint a fast every three months, to implore the divine blessing on their arms : One of the provincial deputies, observing that these fasts came often about, and called away the poor from their labour, fell to calculating the loss resulting therefrom to the community ; and, finding or computing it to be about 4 millions of guilders a year, he made his application thereupon to the government, and procured that 3 of the 4 days should be for the future remitted. Upon a like principle of calculation, I have consider'd, with my best judgment, what these fire-works have cost the nation out of the common people's labour, independent of the injury done to their understandings. I conceive that

* See a description of it in our last, p. 192 ; and a View of it in our Mag. for December.

that no one will esteem me immodest, if I compute that 200,000 labouring people have holliday'd away their time for some successive days, previous to the exhibition; which men earning from 1s. to 2s. 6d. a day, moderated on an average to 1s. 6d. will amount, in 6 days, to 90,000l. absolute loss to the nation in labour only, besides the expence of the train'd bands; to whose officers only a sum of 234l. is, or must be paid, for their nocturnal parade, exclusive of the charge the housekeepers, each of whom is liable to furnish a man, were put to, few marching for less than 5s. a-piece (including their powder and ball,) in the 26 companies that guarded the city the night of the explosion; which, with a suppositious sum of 30,000l. expended on the temple of ministerial fame, would have made a fund for a *British* fishery, that might, in a moderate course of time, have paid all our debts, but is now totally squandered away.

An Account of the Indians inhabiting the Country on the West of Hudson's Bay, from Lat. 51° to 58° North: Extracted from Ellis's Relation of a Voyage for discovering a North-West Passage.

THE natives of this country are of a middle size, copper colour, with black eyes, and long, lank hair of the same colour. They are of a chearful disposition, good-natured, affable, friendly, and honest in their dealings. They live in tents cover'd with moose, and deerskins sewed together; as their time is spent chiefly in hunting, fishing and fowling, they change their habitations, according as they find the game plenty or scarce.

They do not live in any great numbers together, for the same reason, because it would be more difficult to provide necessaries to feed and clothe them: therefore they have no body of laws to regulate their conduct, but are influenced in
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their behaviour, by a natural rectitude of disposition, that restrains them from all acts of violence and injustice, as effectually as the most rigid laws could. The chiefs in every family or tribe, who, generally speaking, are chose from amongst the most antient of the people, but chiefly for their skill in hunting, and experience in trade, domestick affairs, or valour in war, which they often wage with the *Esquimaux*, direct those who reside with them in their different employments of hunting, fowling, fishing, &c. yet their advice is followed rather thro' deference than obligation.

They have no dependence upon the fruits of the earth for their subsistence, living entirely on the animals they take in hunting or trapping, at which they are very dexterous. They make prodigious slaughter every season among the deer, from an unaccountable notion, that the more they destroy, the greater plenty will succeed; therefore sometimes they leave 3 or 400 dead on the plain, taking out of them only their tongues, and leaving their carcasses either to rot, or be devoured by the wild beasts. At other times they attack them in the water, and kill prodigious numbers, which they bring down on floats to the factories. These creatures cross a vast extent of country, from south to north, in the spring, in order to bring forth their young in places of safety, viz. in the more northerly parts, which are either not at all, or but thinly inhabited. In their route thither, they are extremely tormented with large gnats and muskettoes; with which this country, during the little summer it enjoys, is greatly infested. This causes the deer to take to the rivers and lakes for shelter, and gives the Indians a greater opportunity of killing them.

They live not only on the flesh of animals, they kill in hunting, but on that also of birds of passage; such as
F f swans;

swans, wild geese, ducks, plover, &c. that go to the northward in the spring to breed, and return to the southward in autumn; as also eagles, crows, owls, hawks and gulls; likewise upon partridges and pheasants, which stay in the winter. Their flesh in general they boil and eat by itself, and then drink the water it was boiled in, which they esteem very wholesome. In like manner they dress their fish, of which they have plenty, and very good; such as sturgeon, carp, salmon, trout, pike, &c.

The clothing of the men here in summer, is a loose coat, made of blanket, which they buy either from the *French* or *English* settled in their neighbourhood; a pair of leather stockings, which come so high, as to serve for breeches; they make shoes also of the same materials. The womens clothes differ from the mens only in this, they generally wear a petticoat, that comes a little lower than their knees, in the winter. Their ordinary apparel is of the skin of the deer, otter or beaver, with the hair or fur on; the sleeves of their upper habit are frequently separate from the body, and taken on and off at pleasure, being only tied with strings at the shoulders; so that their arm-pits, even in the depth of winter, are exposed to the cold, which they reckon contributes to their health. It must be owned, their diseases are but few, and those chiefly arising from colds, taken after drinking spirituous liquors, which they buy from the *English*, contrary to the wiser maxims of the *French*, who sell them none. The *French* esteem the drinking these liquors, not only prejudicial to the constitutions of the natives, but also to their trade; for as that depends upon their hardiness, dexterity and success in hunting, it must necessarily decline, as these qualities are impaired. This is obvious also, in point of fact, amongst those *Indians*, who have an intercourse

with the *English*. The inland *Indians* will not drink brandy, from an opinion of its bad effects; these are a healthy, tall, active and robust people, who bring down as many furs as the conveniency of the carriage will allow, and leave many more behind. Whereas those *Indians*, who are addicted to drunkenness, such as the home *Indians*, or those who live in places contiguous to the *Hudson's-Bay* company's settlements, are a meagre, small, and indolent kind of people, hardly equal to the hardships of the country, and subject to many disorders.

They are in general pretty much subject to some disorders in the breast, but to no contagious diseases: Whenever they find themselves begin to be indisposed, they drink an infusion of the herb called *Wizzekapukka*, the broth of fish, which they call *Shaggamitie*, or else sweat themselves. Their manner of doing this is as follows; they get a large round stone, on which they make a fire, and keep it burning till the stone becomes red-hot; over this they make a small tent covered close on all sides, then go into it naked, with a vessel full of water; this they sprinkle on the stone, which fills the little tent with a copious supply of moist warm vapours, that very soon produce a strong perspiration in the patient. When the stone grows cool, the pores of the skin being still open, they come out of the tent, and instantly plunge themselves into the water; or in winter, when water is not to be had, they roll themselves in the snow; and this they look upon as a cure for most of their maladies. A singular remedy they also have for the colick, and all disorders of the bowels, that is, to swallow a great quantity of tobacco-smoke, by which they positively affirm they obtain great and speedy relief. If their heads are at any time stuffed or incommoded, they force the same smoke out of their nostrils. They

They very often in their drunken fits commit excessive disorders, such as quarrelling, burning their tents, abusing their wives, and then perhaps go to sleep by the fire, where frequently they are terribly burnt, or if they are at any distance from it, as miserably froze, if it be in winter-time. When they are sober, they are very courteous, and compassionate, and that as well to those who are absolute strangers, as their own family; and their affection for their children is singularly great. An extraordinary instance of this happened lately at *York-Fort*: Two small canoes, passing *Hayes's* river, when they had got to the middle of it, one of them, which was made of the bark of a birch-tree, sunk, in which was an *Indian*, his wife and child: The other canoe being small, and incapable of receiving more than one of the parents and the child, produced a very extraordinary contest between the man and his wife; not but that both of them were willing to devote themselves to save the other, but the difficulty lay in determining which would be the greatest loss to the child. The man used many arguments to prove it more reasonable, that he should be drowned, than the woman. But she alledged on the contrary, it was more for the advantage of the child, that she should perish, because he, as a man, was better able to hunt, and, consequently, to provide for it. The little time there was still remaining, was spent in mutual expressions of tenderness, the woman strongly recommending, as for the last time, to her husband, the care of her child. This being done, they took leave in the water; the woman quitting the canoe was drowned, and the man with the child got safe a shore, and is now taken much notice of by the people thereabouts.

It is looked upon as a great offence, for the women to stride over the legs of the men when they sit on the ground; and they even think it

beneath them to drink out of the same vessel with their wives. When their parents grow so old, as to be incapable to support themselves by their own labour, they require their children to strangle them; and this is esteemed an act of obedience in their children to perform. The manner of discharging this last duty, is thus: The grave of the old person being dug, he goes into it, and after having conversed and smoked a pipe, or perhaps drank a dram or two with their children, the old person signifies he is ready; upon which two of the children put a thong about his neck, one standing on one side, and the other opposite to him, pull violently till he is strangled, then cover him with earth, and over that they erect a kind of rough monument of stones. As for such old persons as have no children, they request this office from their friends, tho' in this last case it is not always complied with.

As to their religious sentiments, I shall acquaint the publick with all I know, without adding any thing from conjectures. It is very certain, that their notions upon this subject are very limited and imperfect. They acknowledge a being of infinite goodness, whom they stile *Ukkoewma*, which in their language signifies the *great chief*; they look upon him as the author of all the benefits they enjoy, and speak of him with reverence. They likewise sing a kind of hymns in his praise, and this in a grave solemn tone, not altogether disagreeable. Yet their sentiments on this head are very loose and confused, so that it is not easy to say what they mean by this kind of publick worship. They likewise acknowledge another being, whom they call *Wittikka*, whom they represent as the instrument of all kinds of mischief and evil; and of him they are very much afraid; but however we know of no methods made use of by them to appease him.

The condition of these poor people is melancholy enough, tho' it does not make such an impression on them as one would expect; for tho' the best part of their life is spent in procuring necessaries for the subsistence of themselves and of their families, yet they have no great notion of frugality, or providing against those distresses, to which they are sure to be exposed every winter, are very free of their provisions, when they have plenty, and, except drying a little venison and fish, take no care of supplies, in a time of dearth. It has sometimes happened that the *Indians*, who come in the summer to trade at the factories, missing of the succours they expected, have been obliged to singe off the hair from thousands of beaver skins, in order to feed upon the leather. Yet in such cases, they keep up their spirits in a tolerable degree, omit nothing that is in their power to procure wherewithal to support their families, and when reduced to the greatest extremities, undergo them with a kind of habitual and steady patience, which it is much easier to admire than imitate.

But their greatest hardships and fatigues happen to them in their journey; for it is common with them, to travel 2 or 300 miles, even in the depth of winter, thro' a wide open country, without meeting with any house to receive, or carrying any tent to protect them. In such journeys, it is their custom, when night approaches, to raise a little kind of fence with brush-wood, to the leeward of which they make a fire, and after clearing away the snow they lay down upon the ground, and sleep between the fire and the fence. But if they happen to be benighted upon some wild plain, where no such fence can be made for want of wood, they are then forced to lie down under the snow, which proves some defence from the cold; and this, it is said,

is likewise practised in the extremities of *Siberia*.

But these hardships from cold are much inferior to those, which they feel from the scarcity of provisions, and the difficulty they are under in procuring them. A story which is related at the factories, and known to be true, will sufficiently prove this. An *Indian*, with his family, coming down to trade, from a place at a very great distance, had the misfortune to meet but with little game by the way; so that, in a short time, himself, his wife, and his children, were reduced to the last distress. In these circumstances, they plucked the fur from their clothes, and preserved life as long as they were able, by feeding on the skins they wore; but even this wretched resource soon failed them; and then, what is terrible to conceive, and horrible to relate, these poor creatures sustained themselves, by feeding on the flesh of two of their children. On their arrival at the factory, the distracted *Indian*, whose heart overflowed with grief, told this melancholy affair to the *English* governor, with all its affecting circumstances, which was received with a loud laugh. The poor savage, with a look of amazement, said in his broken *English*, *This is no laughing talk!* and so went his way, highly edified, no doubt, with the morals of such christians.

Their language is somewhat guttural in the pronunciation; but neither very harsh, nor altogether unpleasant; they have but few words, but those are very significant; and the method they have of expressing new ideas, by words composed, from compounding the qualities of those things, to which they would give names, is very easy and intelligible; so that the *English* find no sort of difficulty, either in learning or speaking it.

I cannot avoid mentioning a very strange maxim of policy, which prevails

prevails much amongst them ; which is, that of suffering, or rather obliging their women to procure frequent abortions, by the use of a certain herb common in that country, and not unknown here, that they may in some measure be eased of that heavy burthen they feel, in providing for a helpless family. Something of this sort, the *Dutch* inform us, was practised by the natives of the island of *Formosa*, when they were masters of it ; nor is this at all more barbarous, than a custom still used in *China*, of suffering children, when born, to die for want of food, from the same principle of brutal economy. They differ also from almost all other nations in another particular, which is their manner of making urine ; for here the men always squat down, and the women stand upright.

Courts of Conscience recommended.

IT has been the laudable custom of this nation at all times, when the good of the community was simply in view, on finding by the promulgation of any law, it had its desired effect in one part of the kingdom, to make it as general as possible. Time and experience have proved to a demonstration, that a *Court of Conscience*, as establish'd in the city of *London*, has answer'd all the happy ends of its constitution ; the preserving the industrious from being ruined by needlessness, not to say senseless expences, and preventing the litigious and cunning from devouring the less attentive and unguarded. It follows on very rational principles, that the erecting of *Courts of Conscience* in every great trading town in the kingdom would be a common benefit ; and therefore, it is most humbly hoped, will not be refused by the legislature, to such places that more especially require them, because such courts appear to be purely calculated for the peace, happiness, and welfare, of the inhabitants.

There are certain objections to the erecting of such courts, which I shall here state for the publick consideration. It is held for, and therefore I doubt not is good law, that the king may, by his sole authority, by patent or charter, erect courts of judicature, with such powers annexed, as in his royal wisdom he may think proper, or shall be by his council advised. Whether our superior courts were so establish'd originally, is a point as much too curious and learned, as unnecessary for me to decide ; but, if my memory does not deceive me, all the lower or inferior courts have the sovereign's grants for their basis, and the powers that constitute them usually included in the grants of the manors to which they appertain, to the sheriffalties, or particularly regarding his majesty's household. The two first classes have kept within the bounds prescribed by their original constitutions ; but the last, if I am not misinform'd, has extended itself under a patent, contrary to the dictates of an express statute ; and all of them seem calculated to oppress the mean and indigent, who can least bear the effect of their litigation and expence ; more particularly, that commonly called the *Marshal's Court*, by its situation in the heart of the bills of mortality, and its seeming illegal extension. This wounds the peace of society in a very tender part, and, for the value of a penny in dispute, but too commonly ruins a poor family. Its interests are in some respects blended with the higher courts, as causes are commonly removed to them, by *habeas corpus*, or writs of error ; but whether this be a just reason for not reducing the *Marshal's Court* again to its first limits, is in the breast of the legislature only to decide. It is certainly calculated for oppression, as are the other inferior courts ; but the difference consists in the narrowness of the limits of the latter, and the spreaded bounds of the former ; and,

and, if the statute I mention be still in force, and that it is a wise maxim of government, that the subject be as little as possible oppressed, then it should seem at once both reasonable and just, that the *Marshal's Court* be restrain'd within A its primitive bounds, and *Courts of Conscience* erected within the city of *Westminster* and borough of *Southwark*, that thereby the labouring people may be obliged to pay their just debts, without being liable to destruction by little follies and in- B discretions.

All mankind are not equally strong in their faculties of sense, nor alike of honest principles; but every wise state will consider what are the most natural means to guard the weak from ruin, and to do the injured C justice. Great disputes among rich people will bear expence, and are often so perplexed as to make litigation necessary, by having them well traversed and argued; but it rarely happens, that the lower people have any disputes, but what a man of very D moderate understanding may readily decide, without any other skill or learning than that of merely knowing the difference between plain right and wrong. As matters now stand, the inferior courts in general are so many E inquisitions to torture the common people, and to keep them in a perpetual wrangle amongst one another: and as nothing is more evident than the utility of *Courts of Conscience*, which long experience has sufficiently demonstrated in the metropolis, it seems unnecessary to F urge farther the reasonableness of establishing such courts, which nobody can justly oppose, or, I am apprehensive, will oppose, that are not personally interested in the present tyranny of the inferior courts, and for that reason misleading o- G thers, to prevent any thing being done that may be for the honour of the nation, and peace, and welfare of the people.

The F O O L. No. 422.

A Censure on the present reigning Taste for Novels and Romances, and how to cure it.

Hoc fonte derivata clades

In patriam populumque fluxit. HOR.

THERE is at last a very happy taste sprung up amongst us for *novel* and *romance*, such a one as appeared in *France* when *Richlieu* was forming his schemes for the making his master absolute at home, and shining abroad. It was about this time the most celebrated *novels* made their appearance, and amused the better sort of people into a matchless inattention to what the directors of publick affairs were concerting for the fettering of the people. The follies of the persons of rank very aptly catch the regard of the vulgar, who are ever ready to be led by the examples of those they esteem their betters; nor needs there any other means to make the common people D behave sillily, than the observing their superiors descend from their dignity, and very gravely become buffoons.

There is a certain relish for rational pleasures, which the wisest men may condescend to entertain; such as instructive plays well acted, E musick finely executed, orations on science, perspective views of improved scenes in nature, painting, poetry, and polite prose essays, where the dignity of humour is not suffered to degenerate into mere farce and idleness, but as in the *Spectators*, where the mind is at once bettered and delighted; but when whims and conundrums run away with the applause of a sensible people, mimic gestures and drollery command their attention, and a *tale of a tub* becomes fashionable reading, we perceive the human spirit lost in the pursuit of a non-entity, and reasonable delight, true glory, and a firm resolution to be free, exchanged for negligence and folly. When

When *Cervantes* wrote his famous romance of *Don Quixote*, his views were just and noble; it was an attempt to retrieve the natural good sense of his nation, and, by a palatable regimen timely applied, to cool the brains of his countrymen, and to reduce them to the equal standard of reason. The lunacy of the age by degrees evaporated, calm and serene thinking gradually resumed its native seat, and the author's happy success approved his wisdom.

I believe we may say, without partiality to ourselves, that we have naturally as much good sense as our neighbours, and have occasionally shewn it; but are at the same time such professed humourists, and are so well satisfied whenever the ridiculous gains the ascendant, that no sooner a droll rogue touches that foible, but he commands all our affections. This man may put on a grave face, that woman assume the prude, the clergy may preach, the orator harangue, the essayist write; like poison that has once got possession of the human body, and circulates thro' the vital frame, its powers are only wasted or overcome by the superior opposite qualities in the corporeal disposition, or qualified by lenients, or eradicated by sudorificks. So foolery runs its race, until wasted by the natural inferiority of its own powers, is overcome by cool reflection, or eradicated by common sense. They who attempt to stop it in its career, may as well think of stemming a flood-tide in the river *Humber*, or of impeding the first emotions of the violence of a heated faction; while it can hold the passions, it will triumph, and as they cool, it gradually resigns its pre-eminence over the mind, passes and is forgot.

I know not of any better way to rectify this casual disorder, than by collecting together all the ridiculous circumstances that have occurred for

30 years past, whether in writing, conversation, or action, whereby the publick have for a time been diverted, and for ever after ashamed of: Such a work well digested, and illustrated with suitable cuts, would probably answer the same end here as *Don Quixote* did in *Spain*; our follies would then stare us so eminently in the face, and the reflection of our own weakness strike us so keenly, as must go a great way towards rooting out this national evil, and at the same time guarding us for the future against such like vicious affections.

I would have this done historically, each reigning folly deduced down regularly in due order of time, and the whole so prettily chained together, as to make it at least as pleasant in the reading, as *Tom Jones**, or any other modern romance. I could wish likewise it was executed in the airy stile, the diction light and free, the reflections, if any where necessary, rather humorous than grave, and the whole so happily calculated to make men wiser, as might bring us back to that even state of thinking, which did an honour to our ancestors, and made them revered, dreaded, and applauded, where-ever the *British* name had being. It may be entitled, *A genuine history of British wisdom*; or, if it is better liked, *my character* is at the author's service; and, if it will add any thing to the main design, he may furnish it with proper remarks on my wise lucubrations.

Extract of a Letter dated at Rome, Aug. 5, 1747. from Mr. Hoare, a young Statuary, now pursuing his Studies there, to his Brother Mr. Hoare, an eminent Painter at Bath, giving an Account of some of the principal antique Pictures found in the Ruins of *Herculaneum* at *Portici* near *Naples*: Taken from the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 484.

THIS city was overthrown and swallow'd up by an earthquake near 1700 years since †. Some

* See an account of it in our Mag, for February last, p. 51. &c. † See London Magazine for 1747, p. 362. &c. and for February last, p. 71.

of the most remarkable curiosities, we saw, were,

1. A picture of about 5 feet long, and 4 wide, representing the education of *Achilles*, by his master *Cbiron* the centaur. The figures are about half as big as the life. A That of *Achilles* is standing in a noble action, and is seen in front, as the principal object of the picture. He seems to hearken with great attention to, and is looking steadily on the centaur, who is seen almost in a side view. The figures are both finely colour'd, and well drawn; but that of the young man exquisitely so.

2. Next to this is a picture of about 3 feet and $\frac{1}{2}$ high, and narrow, in which is a woman sacrificing. The figure is about 2 feet high. C This picture seems to have been taken out of some compartiment of ornaments.

3. Next to this is a broken piece, representing the judgment of *Paris*. The figures are about the same size as that last mention'd. They are not intire; the bottom part being broken off about the knees. This is also a very fine picture; but it is impossible to judge of all its beauties, as it is extremely changed and decayed; which is quite contrary to all the others, but, in particular, to that of *Cbiron* and *Achilles*; which is in a manner as fresh as if it had been painted but yesterday.

4. The next is a fine picture of the story of *Virginia*. The figures are something bigger than those in the abovementioned. The characters and expressions of the heads are admirable. That of *Appius* gives a just idea of the furious transports in which the artist designed to describe him. *Virginia* is weeping; and, in a word, all the figures are finely disposed, and the characters well adapted to the subject.

5. Two large pictures were in a nich in a *Basilica*, about 5 or 6 feet high. The first represents *Jupiter* victorious over the *Minotaur*. He

is standing in a free and fine posture: One foot on the head of a *Minotaur*. But what seemed odd to me, was the figure of that monster itself, which I had always seen differently represented; for, in this picture, the head represents that of a bull, which is joined to the body of a man. Several little *Genii*, or *Cupids* (as we call them) all seem impatient to shew their respect to their deliverer: One kisses his hand, another clasps round his leg, and several others are in different attitudes of gratitude. The figures are almost as large as small life.

6. The other picture represents *Hercules* and the goddesses of nature. The figure of *Hercules* is standing (seen in a side view) reposing on his club; something like the statue in the *Farnese* palace at *Rome*. There is a *Victory* crowning the hero, and the goddesses is sitting before him, and seems to applaud and thank him for his labours. There are numbers of symbolical figures besides in this picture. Behind the goddesses is a satyr, and at *Hercules's* feet a boy sucking a doe. My friend, who conducted me, took particular notice, how delicately the doe seemed to dispose of her legs, not to hurt the child; whilst at the same time she is licking his knees, as a mark of her tenderness for him. This picture is equal to the first-mentioned; being exquisitely finely drawn and coloured, and well composed.

7. There is a little picture, which I thought extremely odd for its composition. It is about 1 foot and $\frac{1}{2}$ long, and 8 or 9 inches high: It is a parrot drawing a chariot something like our modern chaises. In the chariot sits a sort of large horse-fly, whose two horns serve for the bridle and reins to guide the parrot.

8. Two pictures, of about 4 feet and $\frac{1}{2}$ long, representing the stage of a theatre, with comedians, playing their parts upon it. The perspective in these pictures is very well observed.

9. A

9. A wedding, consisting of 3 figures only. They are much in the same taste of those of *Aldobrandini's* marriage at *Rome*. There are besides numbers of little frizes representing sacrifices, and other ceremonies, of the antient Pagans; most of them on black or red grounds.

These pictures shew, that the antients understood perspective and landscape, I mean, the keeping particularly, which I have heard strongly disputed; but no one that has seen these pictures will, I believe, make any doubt of it.

It would be impossible for me to give you an exact description of all the pictures; as there are so many entire, besides the bits and fragments of others. Of some, the heads only remain; and of others, pieces of figures; numbers of small landscapes; views of architecture; flowers and fruit, painted extremely light and elegantly. There are even some grotesque pictures, something in the taste of *India* painting. Most of the small ones have been taken out of compartments: They still preserve a beauty superior to any thing we see now-a-days: The colouring, drawing, and liberty of pencil, may vie with the works of any master, even of *Raphael* himself.

There are two rooms full of them.— They are continually finding more every day; and I do assure you, that had I a month to spare, I would willingly go on foot to *Naples*, to have the pleasure of studying those I have already seen, and seeing those which have been discover'd since.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

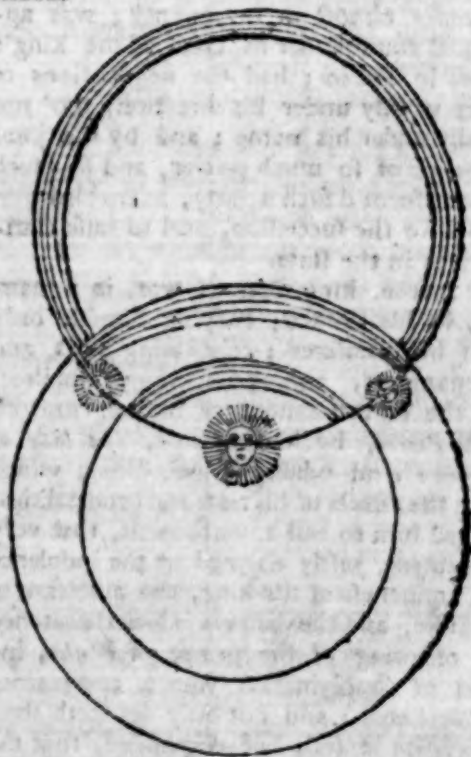
I Remember an axiom in philosophy, that all causes have an effect: If so, the consequence is plain, all effects must have a cause. And as causes are judg'd of by their effects, I would beg room in your collection, not only to inform the publick of a very surprizing phenomenon, but also to desire the curious, who employ their thoughts in the search of natural causes, to solve the appearance.

As the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection, I doubt not but you'll admit, I might be so accidentally situated, as to behold this surprizing effect, of some cause; when those that were removed at some distance from me, might be wholly unacquainted with it. My account of this appearance is as follows.

I was situated 52 degrees 20 minutes north from the equator, and in the plane of the meridian, 30 minutes west longitude from *London*. I saw, as it were, the appearance of three suns, which seemed to shine with their own proper lustre. As I

May, 1749.

was admiring this uncommon sight, to my great surprize, I saw three bright circles, the upper part of them tinged with the colours of a rainbow (which I think are called *halos*.) Now the apparent diameter of the *parbelias* (or mock suns) bore nearly the same proportion to the apparent diameter of the true sun, as two to three. The *parbelias* appear'd in the colours as are seen thro' a prism, and were situated on the east and west side of the true sun, and all these in the periphery of the uppermost halo. The circles did not coincide one with another, but were in the form as under: And according to the best observation I could make, the true sun was not in the centre of either of them, but as here described.



Now, if the ingenious readers will give themselves the trouble to solve the phenomenon, and inform the publick, of the day of the month, and the hour of the day of this appearance, it will oblige your friend and constant reader,

W. F.

N. B. The sun's altitude above the plane of our horizon, at the time of observation, was 45 degrees, and its azimuth from the east point of the horizon was 22 degrees 40 minutes southward, ☉ II.

From the REMEMBRANCE, May 20.

S I R,

ONE of the maxims cited by you in a late paper, from Sir *Walter Raleigh*, under the head of *royal policy*, which you excuse yourself from enlarging upon, by insinuating, that it may not be altogether decent, was contained in these words.

G g

“ That

"That the king should never suffer any one of his nobility so to excel the rest in honour, power, or wealth, as that he should resemble *another king* within the same kingdom, in like manner as the duke of *Lancaster* formerly did: It being extremely hard for the worthiest man to bear a supereminence of rank, dignity, and fortune, with that evenness and decorum, as becomes the duty and submission of a subject."

John of Gaunt, duke of *Lancaster*, a younger son of that great prince, *Edward III.* (who was in nothing so unfortunate, as in the surviving both his abilities, and his glory) became the favourite of his father on the decline of his brother, the prince of *Wales**, was created duke of *Lancaster* almost in sovereignty; was appointed commander in chief of the king's forces in *France*; had the negotiations of peace wholly under his direction, tho' not wholly under his name; and by the joint influence of so much power, and so much favour, form'd such a party, as enabled him to bid for the succession, and to raise commotions in the state.

It is true, king *Edward* was, in a manner, in his dotage; busying himself only with his pleasures; celebrating jousts and tournaments, and proclaiming jubilees, for the entertainment of his fair mistress *Alice Pierce*, by him entitled, *The lady of the sun*: And when the necessities, which were the effects of his riots and prodigalities, obliged him to call a parliament, that very parliament, justly alarmed at the indolence and supineness of the king, the ambition of the duke, and the dangers which threatened the offspring of the prince of *Wales*, instead of supplying his wants, complained of *their own*; and not only set forth their grievances at full, but demanded, that the duke and his accomplices, as the causers of them, might be removed from court; which was done accordingly.

But then, no sooner was the prince of *Wales* departed, than the king was induced to recal them again; and the duke re-obtained such an ascendancy over him, that he procured all the powers of the kingdom to be vested in his hands; and in concert with *Alice Pierce*, caused *Sir Peter de la Mere*, speaker of the house of commons, who had, in their name, exhibited the complaints, and demanded the removals, before spoken of, to be sentenced by the king to perpetual imprisonment in *Newgate*.

The case of the young heir apparent † in right of his deceased father the prince of *Wales*, now seem'd to be desperate; and desperate indeed it would have been, if it

had not pleased divine Providence to touch the heart of the king himself in his favour: For after having gone these lengths in gratifying his beloved son the duke, he, all at once, called for his grandson, created him earl of *Chester*, and prince of *Wales*, gave him the precedency of his uncles, A honoured him with the *garter*, and in this manner, secured him to the inheritance, which he was afterwards deprived of by *Henry* duke of *Lancaster* and *Hereford*, the son of his uncle *John of Gaunt*: And in consequence of that breach in the succession, arose the fatal quarrel between the two branches ‡ of the same royal house, which, for so many years together, made a slaughter-house of the kingdom.

This is enough to illustrate the particular case alluded to by *Sir Walter*: And possibly what more immediately induced him to touch upon this string was, the observations which he himself had made on the presumptions of the two great favourites of queen *Elizabeth*, *Robert* earl of *Leicester*, and *Robert* earl of *Essex*; and more especially of *Robert* earl of *Somerset*, the first favourite of king *James*, who had the insolence to put himself in opposition to *Henry* prince of *Wales*; and that with so much success, thro' the countenance of the king, and the sordid servility of his courtiers and ministers, as almost to crowd him out of his place.

D But these are not the only instances of this kind of impolicy, which are to be met with in the *British* story.

King *Charles II.* by the connivance, if not the encouragement, of his minister *Clarendon*, was induced, when but newly married, and with reasonable prospect of legitimate issue, to make such a provision E in point of revenue, for his brother, the duke of *York*, as rendered him independent of the crown: And as well by appointing him lord-high-admiral at first, as afterwards by suffering him, on the death of *Monk*, and the disgrace of *Monmouth*, to distribute all the military posts among his creatures, put it into his power to establish such an interest, and to create such a faction, as F had strength enough to screen him against all the efforts of the house of commons, in the affair of the *exclusion bill*, and even against the misgivings of the king himself, who look'd on him with jealousy, and yet was afraid to co-operate with the faction against him, tho' in favour of a son that he lov'd.

G You yourself, Sir, if I remember right, have somewhere touch'd on the unsizeable greatness, which the duke of *Marlborough*, partly by the unbounded favour of the queen to his dutchess, partly by the same of

* Commonly call'd, The black Prince, York and Lancaster.

† Afterwards Richard II.

‡ The houses of

of his victories, and partly by his alliances and connections, made a shift to attain; and also on the project which was said to be in agitation to constitute him *general for life*, by authority of parliament.

But tho' every one of these particulars serves to verify Sir *Walter's* maxim, those do it most and best, which are drawn from the royal family: A mere subject, of what ever rank, who cherishes an irregular ambition, has a much greater height to climb than a prince of the blood: And if he falls, he is sure to rise no more: Whereas, a prince, on the contrary, has a footing on the ascent; is sure to find desperadoes ready to assist him in the adventure, on condition they may share in the profits; if he attains the summit, is also sure to be furnished with sufficient pretences to justify his elevation; and, if he miscarries, may expect a gentle fall.

Henry IV. Henry VII. and even William III. what private wrongs soever they had to avenge, or publick pretences to assign, in order to bespeak the favour and assistance of the publick, would not have found their way so easily to the throne, if they had not had something like a family-claim to warrant their approaches to it.

If, therefore, it is impolitic to suffer any one of the nobility so to excel the rest in honour, power, or wealth, as to resemble another king within the same kingdom, it will follow, That to vest a prince of the blood-royal with that excellency, would be impolitic in the superlative degree.

But then this must be understood under some restriction: For it is admitted by Sir *Walter*, in another of his maxims, quoted also by you, That government is the element of the *beir* apparent: And that it would be altogether as detrimental to the common-wealth to exclude him from a proper share of it, as to entrust an improper share of it with any body else.

In short, he intends a minor prince of the blood, as *John of Gaunt* ought to be esteemed, tho' the son of a king: And if by a nice disquisition into the character of that aspirer, we should find that nature had not only formed him of such ingredients, as were adverse to the repose of mankind, but added such an index to her work, as left no room to mistake the contents, one would be apt to think, that nothing but the highest degree of insatiation on one hand, and the most unjustifiable purposes on the other, could have occasioned the lodging any extraordinary powers and pre-eminences in such dangerous hands.

If, for example, it should be known, that pity had been left out of his composition; that by another strange mistake, a double proportion of rigour and severity

had been substituted in its place: That a vein of brutality appeared even in his most pleasurable hours: That his discourse upon all occasions was in the style of a *Bashaw*: That being told he had lost the hearts of those under his command, he had reply'd in the words of *Caligula*, *Oderint dum metuant*: That not satisfy'd with the province of power assign'd him, he broke violently into every other; and behaved in all, as if they were his by conquest, if not by right: That he chose for his counsellors and advisers none but such as were at open war with all principle, and who were known to have nothing at heart but the gratification of their own wicked views: That in his deportment towards those who were so stationed as to look down upon him, he scarce preserved the appearance either of duty or decency: That all he said or did, partook of such an arbitrary spirit, as was scarce reconcileable to the claims and rights of a free-born people; and lastly, that even in his parleys with majesty itself, he sometimes gave way to such sallies of violence and impetuosity, as were not over consistent with the reverence due to it:

I say, if *John of Gaunt* was known to be a man of this make, the maxim concludes more forcibly against him, as the son of a king, than it does against any other person: And for my part, Mr. *Cadwallader*, I can discern no manner of indecency, in publishing as much in print; since we are not to suppose, that any such aspirer is now living.

GAUNTLET.

QUERIES with Regard to an open African Company, to be managed by nine Merchants or Trustees, to be elected by the Traders of Liverpool, Bristol, and London.

I. **W**hat security will the said trustees give, that the governors, agents, and factors, who shall be empowered by them to take care of the forts and settlements in *Africa*, will answer such damages as shall happen to other traders by their interruption or misconduct?

II. What assurances can such trustees, as separate traders, give, that they will have a sufficient and constant supply of goods at all the forts and settlements on the *Gold Coast*, and that they will defend or assist either or any of the said forts with a joint force from other forts, in cases of insults?

III. Who is to be chargeable for the loss of any of our forts and settlements on the *Gold Coast*, by means of any neglect or misconduct, aforesaid? And how can any satisfaction be obtained from merchants, or other gentlemen of separate interest, without any joint obligation, or joint interest, in the trader to the said forts and settlements?

FAIR BELLINDA.

Sung by Miss FALKNER.

When mighty *Jove* survey'd mankind, And saw *Bellinda*

shine, Struck was the god, on earth to find A crea - ture

so di - vine. Forthwith he call'd for *Cupid's* arms, And ask'd a

powerful dart, To wound with love those beauteous charms, Which

thus had smote his heart: Which thus had smote his heart.

3.
Cupid approach'd with trembling wings,
 Unwilling to declare,
 That he from whom this passion springs,
 Was captive to the fair.

4.
 Enrag'd at this the godhead said,
 Know, tho' thou'rt god of love,
 Yet of these realms I reign the head,
 And who dare rival *Jove*.

5.
Cupid thus struck with deep affright,
 Strait quits his native skies:
 And to avoid *Jove's* powerful might,
 He flew to *Bella's* eyes.

6.
 There hasting lurks, nor heeds the god
 Who rules and governs all:
 Convinc'd that he at *Bella's* nod,
 A sacrifice must fall.

7.
 Fir'd with revenge the god then swore,
 By high *Olympus* hill,
 That *Cupid* ne'er should ramble more,
 But stay with *Bella* still.

8.
 Confin'd in her he there remains,
 Ne'er to return again;
 Whilst she alone supremely reigns
 Alike o'er gods as men.

AN ELEGY.

YET once again, O muse, once more
shake off

The long lethargick interval, and wake
To loud laments of woe: hark! how the
bell [pause,

With sudden stroke, and slow alternate
Gives horror to the night, while ev'ry
vale, [Cam,

Each hollow bank that's wash'd by winding
Proclaims *Eugenio* gone! Hail! godlike
youth, [tears,

My soul's best, dearest half: O say, what
What praise best suits thee? Late when
Ægon dy'd, [ray,

Ægon, whose virtues, like sol's western
Shone on me in decline; the solemn tale
Came o'er me like a pestilential storm

That blasts where'er it falls; my speech,
my thought

At once forsook me; my suspended pulse
Forgot to beat, and life's impurpl'd stream
Froze up in cold obstruction. — Say, ye
pow'rs,

Shall one so lately known, and lost so soon,
Be wept with frantick energy; and he,
Sweet friend, and partner of my early
youth,

Fall unlamented, unadorn'd in song,
As tho' he ne'er had been? Adieu! *Eugenio*,
Than whom a swain more sweet and
amiable, [form'd,

With more distinguish'd worth, was never
In all the prodigality of nature,

Of gentle life and manners, of deportment
Mild, modest, graceful, of a conversation
Soft, and enriching as the falling dew.

He was in mind, in body, and in action
A fair epitome of every virtue.

But cease, O cease, ye elegiac tribe,
The customary farce. His better shade
Nor wants, nor ought regards the worthless
meed [strains,

Of venal verse; not, though ye breathe such
As erst sweet *Orpheus*, son of harmony,

What time from forth their deep, sequester'd
shades [nymphs

The *Fauns* and *Dryads*, and coy mountain
Pour'd down the vale, and round the plain-
tive bard [chains.

Stood fast enthrall'd by musick's liquid
At that sam'd hour, grave history reports,

Soon as he 'gan bewail his lov'd, his lost
Eurydice, the breath of each bold wind

Lay mute, and motionless; swift *Hebrus*'
streams [change

Stop'd short in mid career. Fantastick
Spread her light pinions; contrarieties

Turn'd simular, antipathy itself
Became most sympathetick; now the lamb

Couch'd dauntless by the listening lion's side,
That smooth'd his brindled crest; the flut-
tering dove

And eagle, mighty tyrant of mid air,
Perch'd on one bough. Things erst inani-
mate [height

Started to life; tall *Hæmus*' cloud-capt
Bow'd low applause, and all the leafy au-
dience [but spar'd

Wept tears of amber—O! had heaven
The godlike subject of my plaintive song,
Then had we hop'd to see, nor hop'd in
vain,

Another *Orpheus*. Oft beneath the shade
Of elm, oak, maple, or the spreading beech,
He sung fair *Rosalind*, and still his strains
Hang musical on ev'ry shepherd's ear.

Ah! lov'd *Eugenio*, could the rain of eyes,
The garb's dark gloss, or, mind's more
fable hue [friend

Touch *Pluto*'s iron soul, e'er now thy
Had melted to a fountain; but the gulph,
The mighty gulph between, that poets
feign,

Once pass'd irremeable, holds thee back
With nine-fold fence for ever. Then I'll
weep [heart;

No more, but still I'll wear thee in my
Lodg'd in that sacred center shalt thou rest,
Nor needs a better tomb. Let *Ægypt*'s
sons

In all the pride of piety prepare
The dome, and pyramids fantastick height,
T' inshrine their lifeless kings; the vain
attempt

Howe'er design'd, still, like the fabrick's self,
Ends in a point. The impassive soul dis-
dains [flight

Her marble durance, swift she wings her
To revel in *Elysium*. There, *Eugenio*,
I'll rest, and leave thee. In those blissful
shades

Museus, *Orpheus*, and the sacred soul
Of him who, like *Iapetus*' bold son,
Stole fire from heaven, await thee; haste
thee then,

Dear youth, and fill the yet imperfect choir.

THE FIRE-SIDE.

DEAR *Chloe*, while the busy croud,
The vain the wealthy and the proud,
In folly's maze advance;

Tho' singularity and pride
Be call'd our choice, we'll step aside,
Nor join the giddy dance.

From the gay world we'll oft retire
To our own family and fire,
Where love our hours employs;

No noisy neighbour enters here,
No intermeddling stranger near,
To spoil our heartfelt joys.

Indeed, if happiness we prize,
Within our breasts the jewel lies,
He is a fool that roams:

The world hath nothing to bestow,
From our ownelves our bliss must flow,
And those dear huts our homes.

Our

Our babes shall richest comfort bring,
 If tutor'd right, they'll prove a spring,
 Whence pleasures ever rise:
 We'll form their minds with studious care
 To all that's manly, good, and fair,
 And train them for the skies.
 While thus they our best thoughts engage,
 They'll joy our youth, support our age,
 And cheer our hoary hairs:
 They'll grow in virtue every day,
 And thus our anxious souls repay,
 And recompence our cares.
 No borrow'd joys! They're all our own,
 While to the world we live unknown,
 Or by the world forgot,
 Monarchs, we envy not your state,
 We look with pity on the great,
 And bless our humble lot.
 Our portion is not large indeed,
 But then how little do we need?
 For nature's calls are few:
 In this the art of living lies,
 To want no more than may suffice,
 And make that little do.
 We'll therefore relish with content,
 Whate'er kind Providence hath sent,
 Nor aim beyond our pow'r;
 For if our stock be very small,
 'Tis prudence to enjoy it all,
 Nor lose the present hour.
 To acquiesce in what is given
 Is the sure way of pleasing heav'n,
 And when our feast is o'er,
 Grateful from table we'll arise,
 Nor grudge our sons with envious eyes,
 The reliques of our store.
 Thus hand in hand thro' life we'll go,
 Its varied paths of joy and woe
 With cautious steps we'll tread;
 Quit its vain scenes without a tear,
 Without a trouble or a fear,
 And mingle with the dead:
 While conscience, like a faithful friend,
 Shall thro' the gloomy vale attend,
 And cheer our dying breath;
 Shall, when all other comforts cease,
 Like a kind angel whisper peace,
 And smooth the bed of death.

G.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
 MAGAZINE.

S I R,

Considering the many salutary effects of
 our sage counsels and victorious arms,
 and particularly, that most just and honourable
Peace, which has been so happily brought
 about by our late incomparable negotiati-
 ons; it seems prodigious odd, methinks,
 that so very few of our versifying gentry
 have as yet invoc'd the Muse, on so memo-
 rable an occasion. Certainly, they shou'd
 long since have congratulated with their
 quite overjoy'd countrymen, on so very

signal and glorious an event.—And, O! that
 it lay in my power to descant properly on
 this truly charming, this so inexhaustible a
 theme!

However, for want of something better,
 I shall make bold to send you a seasonable
 sort of an essay, compos'd (as it is said,)
 by an honest, well-meaning friend of mine;
 and bestow'd, by way of contribution (the
 poor poet having no pelf to part with,)
 upon some of his officious neighbours, who
 went about a collecting, a while ago, such
 a sum of money, as might enable 'em to
 celebrate in due manner the late grand
 day of publick rejoicing.

He can't justly pretend (I'm afraid) to be
 any great proficient in poetry. Nor is he
 much of a *connoisseur*.—But, be that as it
 will,—a few slight sketches with the *pen*,
 or *pencil*, together with now and then a
 little *musick*, appear to be the diversions, he
 principally chuses at vacant times.—And, if
 you will insert the following coarse copy,
 you will not only oblige him, but,

Good Sir,

Yours, and my dear Country's,

May 10,

Most faithful Friend,

1749.

PHILAMYNTOR.

On the P E A C E.

OF the wonderful *Peace*, that our wise
 men have made, [of trade,
 Of the balance of pow'r, and protection
 Of taxes reduc'd, and a free navigation,
 Of p-ri—m-nts pure, and a flourishing na-
 tion,

My Muse in a rapture triumphantly sings:
 But what Muse can suffice for so many fine
 things? [bly redress'd,

That our grievances, now, are most no-
 For a man to deny 'twould be all a mere
 jest.

Our liberties, now, will be bravely secur'd,
 And the burden of war be no longer en-
 dur'd: [tent,

To our faithful allies, with a gen'rous in-
 Large subsidies, now, will no longer be
 sent. [the load

Our guardians (God bless 'em) will lighten
 Of expences incurr'd both at home and a-
 broad: [sense,

And a man, to be sure, if he have any
 May heap up with ease riches almost im-
 mense. [great;

Now, *Britain* may well bear the title of
 And her happiness wou'd without doubt be
 compleat, [get,

If that trifle she could but contrive to for-
 Which they call by the name of the *natio-
 nal-debt*. [up of yore,

The scandalous *Peace*, that was cook'd
 (That, which *Harley*, my friends, help'd
 to make heretofore,)

Has

Has oft been reported to leave in the
lurch [and the church :
Our old friends, and allies, and the state,
When our foes we a long time had led such
a dance, [dom of France.
As at length might ha' conquer'd the King—
Had the war been protracted,—as sure as a
gun, [undone!
Old England, at last, cou'd ha' been but—
What then?—If Great Britain were ruin'd
and lost, [mends for the cost.
Surely, France wou'd ha' made good a—
Tho' the Germans and Dutch had enjoy'd
all the gains, [and the pains.
Still, the honour was ours—and th' expence
Yet, Marlbro' got money, (some people
have said it,) [of credit.
And Britannia (you know, sirs,) abundance
Be that as it will,—and whether at U-
trecht [new trick,
The French plenipo's play'd an old trick or
Yet, the glorious, fine peace, that was
patch'd up at Aix, [praise.
Excites and extorts both our wonder and
Then let all loyal hearts make a stir and
a pother, [another,
Tie one queer stick o' wood to the top of
With garlands adorn'd, not of pinking
true blue, [orange-blue.
But with rare r-mpish ribbands of right
Fix your maypoles aloft, and in firm sort
of ground, [found.
As high as the fame of our st-t-sm-n pro-
Let your bonfires blaze, and your bum-
pers be fill'd, [skill'd,
And arithmetick blades, that in numbers are
All the praises recount of this Peace,—if
they can; [Dan.
And all Israel rejoice, from Beerseba to
But as for the sons of old Jacob at Rome,—
They must e'en be content (if they can)
with their doom;
For ever and ever in exile remain :
From this well settled Peace, it appears—
very plain. [and give thanks;
Come then, my brave boys! sing, rejoice,
For, we need not to fear, now, of pop'ry
the pranks : [pow'r;
We shall never be slaves, now, to tyrannic
Since our liberties seem more enlarg'd ev'ry
hour. [been contriving;
To secure 'em, our st-t-sm-n have long
And the nation is now in a way very thriving.
With zeal for religion, ev'n atheists are
warm'd; [reform'd.
And the kingdom throughout is most purely
If the church here establish'd we chance
to dislike, [strike,
Or that without steeple our fancy shou'd
We may safely profess what religion we
please, [of ease.
Or, renounce ev'ry sort, with abundance
Yet such formal pretences, as make a great
sound, [sound;
Some men very fit for their purpose have

They serve for a cloak, and engage on their
side
Those tools of corruption, that swim with
the tide. [deny us
Then, what man (I beg) can with reason
The use of these frauds, we denominate
pious? [tages come :
Since from these slight ills such advan-
But, to mention 'em all wou'd e'en
make up a tome; [ages home.
And I hope, we shall send for our boss-
In short, happy Britons!—sure, no soul
alive [arrive.
Can enumerate the blessings, that daily
Of honour, and wealth, we shall soon have
great store; [knew before.
And such increase of pow'r, as we ne'er
The grand golden age is return'd sure, of
late,
And of innocence too the original state.

O! my dear fellow-subjects!—it must
be confess'd, [caref's'd :
That the folks at the helm should be greatly
Who with their predecessors, for many long
years, [nish'd our fears,
Our hopes have confirm'd, and have ba-
Our liberties sav'd, our religion secur'd,
Our wealth to our great satisfaction, in-
sur'd :— [lease;
Of all these rare blessings have took a long
And crown'd all the rest with a delicate—
Peace!

Huzza! my brave boys; let us all shout,
—huzza!
And religiously keep this unparallel'd day,
With noble, grand healths, let's devoutly
get drunk; [stunk.
For sweet's the sag-end, tho' it formerly—
Run, run to the ringers!—away, bid 'em
pull : [dull.
On this gaudy, fine day, 'tis a shame to be
With peal after peal, let 'em loudly proclaim
Great Britain's good luck, and our
m-n-fi-rs fame.

But hold!—they won't need : for, on
thoughts we call second, [reckon'd,)
In a small space of time, (if I have not mis-
Of this excellent Peace,—we may surely
foretel,— [a bell.
All the country will ring,—tho' they stir not
April 25, 1749. MISONIUS,

Ode CHLOROSIS dicta. Ad Lydiam.

D I C, finem medicus ponere lugubri
Morbo quis poterit? quisnam adaman-
tinos
Nexus diripiet? præcipe, Lydia,
Solamen chalybis potens.
En! formam macies dedecorat; cutis
Totus languet honos, cereus et nitor :
Torpentes oculos polluit improba
Jam fucus violæ gravis.

Gellus

Gustus nectareus basia provocans
 Labris nec remanet; nunc rubor et genas
 Paulatim miseræ deferit, arguens
 Quam lentis cadis ignibus.
 Incoctæ stomacho suppeditant dapes;
 Seu carbo digitos alliciat niger
 Impigros nimium; seu male suadeat
 Jejunus cineris sapor.
 Umbris somnia mentem volitantibus
 Ludunt; vae! cruciant nesciam inania;
 Ægræ membra tremunt; spiritus aufugit;
 Vixque arteria palpitat.
 Eheu! qualis eras claudere tertium
 Lustrum cum libuit; tunc teneram sinu
 Flammam fecit amor: Vixeris unice
 Splendens invidiæ scopus.

To a Gentleman, that makes his Addressee to
 three Ladies at the same Time.

WHO can your prudence disapprove,
 While to three ladies making love,
 To three esteem you show?
 For should one damsel prove unkind,
 Or fickle as the changing wind,
 You've two strings to your bow!
 Whilst thus secure from female arts,
 Their subtle tricks, and faithless hearts,
 No cares your mind depress:
 You dread no lady's killing eyes!
 To one alone you're not a prize,
 For three your heart possesses!
 But think not, Curio, that you'll find
 In either charmer one that's kind,
 Nor make a stir or pother;
 The ladies think with truth, no doubt,
 That, whilst your heart's thus parcell'd out,
 You love nor one nor t'other.
 Vauxhall, May 10, 1749. J—b M—y.

The new Masquerade Song, sung at Ranelagh,
 by Mr. Beard, in the Character of a Ballad-
 Singer. To the Tune of, Sing Tantararara
 Fools all.

Totus mundus agit histrionem.

YE medly of mortals that make up this
 throng, [my song;
 Spare your wit for a moment, and list' to
 What you would not expect here, my wit
 shall be new, [be true.
 And what is more strange, ev'ry word shall
 Sing tantararara truth all, truth all,
 Sing tantararara truth all.

Not a toy in the place you'll buy cheaper
 than mine, [your coin;
 Bring your lasses to me, and you'll save all
 The ladies alone will pay dear for my skill,
 For if they will hear me—their tongues
 must lie still.

Sing tantararara mute all.

Tho' our revels are scorn'd by the grave,
 and the wise, [to despise;
 Yet they practise all day, what they seem

Examine mankind from the great, to the
 small, [ball.

Each mortal's disguis'd, and the world is a
 Sing tantararara masks all.

The parson brimful of Otober, and grace,
 With a long taper pipe, and a round ruddy
 face,

Will rail at our doings—but when it is dark,
 The doctor's disguis'd, and led home by
 the clark.

Sing tantararara masks all.

The fierce roaring blade, with long sword
 and cock'd hat, [blood he'll do that,
 Who with wounds he did this, and with
 When he comes to his trial, he fails in his
 part, [to his heart.

And proves that his looks were but masks
 Sing tantararara masks all.

The beau acts the rake, and will talk of
 amours, [from whores;
 Shews letters from wives, and appointments
 But a creature so modest, avoids all dis-
 grace, [face to face?

For how would he blush, should he meet
 Sing tantararara masks all.

The courtiers and patriots, 'mong other
 fine things, [kings,
 Will talk of their country, and love of their
 Yet their masks will drop off, if you shake
 but the pelf, [self.

And shew king and country all center'd in
 Sing tantararara masks all.

With an outside of virtue, miss Squeamish
 the prude, [you are rude;
 If you touch her, she faints, if you speak,
 Thus she's prim and she's coy, till her
 blossoms are gone [coachman or John.
 And when mellow, she's pluck'd by the
 Sing tantararara masks all.

With a grave mask of wisdom, say phy-
 sic and law, [there's no flaw.
 In your case there's no fear, in your cause
 Till death and the judge have decreed, they
 look big; [bottom'd wig.

Then you find you have trusted—a full
 Sing tantararara masks all.

Thus life is no more than a round of de-
 ceit, [cheat;
 Each neighbour will find that his next is a
 But if, oh ye mortals, these tricks ye pur-
 sue; [vil cheats you.

You at last cheat yourselves—and the de-
 Sing tantararara masks all, masks all,
 Sing tantararara masks all.

On a Lock of Hair, given by a young Lady to
 put in a Ring.

NOT rich Arabia's precious stores,
 Nor fertile India's golden ores,
 Not all the wealth that crouds the main,
 Can poise the treasure I obtain.
 No more let faithless Jason own,
 That he Medea's favours won,

No more his gaudy prize set forth
Of fond, imaginary worth ;
'Tis I can greater things express,
'Tis I the golden fleece possess ;
Such none before did e'er receive,
And none but *Chloe* such could give ,
A pledge, wherein does always move
The whole artillery of love.
Which o'er the passions bears command,
And sways my heart, and guides my hand :
Nor lives a monarch, but would be
Petitioner to share with me.

A F A B L E.

TWO *Welshmen*, partners in a cow,
Resolv'd to sell her dear :
They laid their heads together how
To do't at *Ludlow* fair.
'Twas on a sultry summer's day,
When on they drove the beast ;
And having got about half way,
They laid them down to rest.
The cow, a creature of no breeding
The place with grass being stor'd,
Fed by, and while she was a feeding,
Let fall a mighty t—d.
Roger, quoth *Hugh*, I'll tell thee what,
Two words, and I have done ;
If thou wilt fairly eat up that,
The cow is all thy own.
'Tis done, quoth *Roger*, 'tis agreed,
And to't he went a-pace ;
He was so eager set, 'tis said,
That he forgot his grace.
He labour'd with his wooden spoon,
And up he slopp'd the stuff ;
Till by the time that half was done,
He felt he had enough.
He felt, but scorning to look back,
Would seem as if he wanted more ;
And then he made a fresh attack,
With as much vigour as before.
But stopping short a-while, he cry'd,
How fares it neighbour *Hugh* ?
I hope by this you're satisfy'd,
Who's master of the cow.
Ay, ay, quoth *Hugh*, the d—l choke you,
For nothing else will do't ;
I'm satisfy'd that thou hast broke me,
Unless you will give out.
Give out, quoth *Roger*, that were fine,
Why what have I been doing !
Yet I will tell thee, friend of mine,
I will not seek thy ruin.
My heart now turns against such gains,
I know thou'rt piteous poor ;
Eat thou the half that still remains,
And 'tis as 'twas before.
A blessing on thy heart, quoth *Hugh*,
That proffer none can gain-say ;
With that he readily fell to,
And eat his share of tansey,
And now, quoth *Hodge*, there is no doubt,
If either side must win her ;
So had it been, quoth *Hugh*, without
This d—n—d confounded dinner.

* Milton.

The M O R A L.

Thus princes war with equal rage,
Thro' sacred thirst of pow'r ;
This gains a battle, that a siege,
So 'tis as 'twas before.
Our fate we farther may allow,
This moral to afford ;
At length they join to eat the cow,
Their subjects eat the t—d.

Cupid caught, in Imitation of Anacreon.

AS I once in wanton play,
Binding up a chaplet lay,
'Midst the roses on the ground,
Cupid fast asleep I found.
Straitways by his wings, well pleas'd,
I the little archer seiz'd,
Who so oft had vex'd my soul,
And within my flowing bowl
Plung'd him deep, then swallow'd up
Him, and all that fill'd the cup.
Hence he flutters round my heart,
And his little wings each part
Tickle with a pleasing smart.

On SHAKESPEAR'S Monument at Stratford upon Avon.

GREAT *Homer*'s birth sev'n rival cities
claim,
Too mighty such monopoly of fame ;
Yet not to birth alone did *Homer* owe
His wondrous worth ; what *Egypt* could
bestow, [join'd,
With all the schools of *Greece* and *Asia*
Enlarg'd th'immense expansion of his mind.
Nor yet unrival'd the *Mæonian* strain,
The *British* eagle*, and the *Mantuan* swan†
Tow'r equal heights. But, happier *Stratford*,
thou
With incontest'd laurels deck thy brow ;
Thy bard was thine unschool'd, and from
thee brought
More than all *Egypt*, *Greece* or *Asia* taught.
Not *Homer*'s self such matchless honours
won, [none.
The *Greek* has rivals, but thy *Shakespear*

A S O N G.

WHEN fair *Serena* first I knew,
By friendship's happy union charm'd ;
Incessant joys around her flew,
And gentle smiles my bosom warm'd.
But when with fond officious care,
I prest to breathe my am'rous pain,
Her lips spoke nought but cold despair,
Her eyes shot ice thro' ev'ry vien.
Thus in *Italia*'s lovely vales
The sun his genial vigour yields,
Reviving heat each sense regales,
And plenty crowns the smiling fields.
When nearer we approach his ray,
High on the *Alps* stupendous brow,
Surpriz'd we see pale sun-beams play
On everlasting hills of snow.

H. h

THE

† Virgil.

Monthly Chronologer.



BY one of the pavillions taking fire, as mentioned in our last, p. 191, some of the most considerable of the fire-works were prevented from being let off, tho' all that was done before was executed to the utmost perfection. Fewer accidents happen'd on this occasion than were apprehended. A young lady was very much hurt, and her life endanger'd, by one of the large rockets darting strait forwards into the scaffold next the library where she sat. A painter fell from the fire-works, and was killed on the spot. A shoemaker, who was in liquor, stooping to drink out of the great pond, fell in, and was drowned. And a carpenter, who was employ'd two days after in taking down the great scaffold, that was erected in *St. James's Park*, lost his life by a fall.

On *April 28*, a clergyman, who has a living near *Coventry*, was committed to the *Gate-house* for shooting Mr. *Hurford*, a coal-merchant, thro' the hand with a brace of balls, and also firing another pistol at his head, the balls of which went thro' his hat. The occasion of this fray was owing to the clergyman's daughter (who has an independent fortune, and is of age) having contracted herself to Mr. *Hurford*; but it being disagreeable to her father, he was going to carry her into the country, against her consent, which Mr. *Hurford*, at her request, endeavour'd to prevent; but on his coming up to the coach-side, and not departing when the clergyman bade him, was shot at and wounded as above. (See marriages.)

About the beginning of this month, the persons who had enter'd themselves for *Nova Scotia*, went aboard the transports, in order to sail for that settlement. The number of families who had enter'd themselves were said to be about 3750. (See the MAP of this country, and the description of it, in our last.)

TUESDAY, May 2.

Was held a general court of the royal *African* company of *England*, when the court came to some resolutions to the following purpose: That, if the company shall be required to part with their lands, forts, castles, and property in *Africa*, on account of the new proposed establishment of an open company, without any joint stock or power to trade as a corporation, under proper regulations; and that the ports and settlements upon the coast of *Africa* be

put under proper management and direction, That the court of assistants do make all due application to parliament by petition or otherwise, to assert the company's rights, and to use their utmost endeavours to obtain such consideration for their property, as shall enable the company to pay their just debts, and to make some reasonable consideration to the proprietors for the many great and heavy charges and expences which they have sustained by maintaining their forts and castles in *Africa* for the benefit of the publick, over and above all allowances which have been granted by parliament. But in case such an open company, upon due examination, and consideration of parliament, be found liable to so many difficulties and uncertainties, as not to answer the good purposes thereby intended, as has been the case in several instances of the like kind in former applications to parliament; and that the company be not required to part with their property in *Africa*, That the court of assistants do continue their application and endeavours to obtain such a provision, for such a certain term of years, as shall be sufficient to enable the company to support and maintain the *British* honour, dominion and jurisdiction in *Africa*, and to keep up and maintain their forts and castles in a defensible and respectable condition; and more especially in those parts where this nation has several powerful rivals to contend with; and also for obtaining such a reasonable provision, as may be sufficient to clear off the company's just debts, contracted by means of an insufficient allowance from the publick to support and maintain the forts and castles, and other *British* rights in *Africa*: And thus to enable the company to carry on the *African* trade to the mutual interest and satisfaction of the company, and all *British* separate traders. (See p. 230.)

SUNDAY, 7.

His serene highness the duke of *Modena* arriv'd incog. at the *Abbe le Grossa Testa's*, the *Modenese* minister, in *Leicester-Fields*, and two days after waited on his majesty at *Kensington*.

SATURDAY, 13.

The sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when the 6 following malefactors receiv'd sentence of death, viz. *Laurence Lee* and *Peter Murphey*, for robbing Mr. *John Delaporte* near *Islington*.—*Patrick Hayes* (one of the same gang) for breaking the dwelling-house of *Jane Frances*, widow, and robbing her.

—*James*

Engrav'd for y^e London Magazine 1749.



*Printed for R. Baldwin jun^r. at the Rose in Pater Noster Row.
R. Parr Sculp.*

—James Penroy, for a rape on the body of an infant between 9 and 10 years old.—Katherine Conway, for uttering a forged will, knowing it to be so.—And John Rogers, for robbing Joseph Oats and Mary Howard in the fields near Islington.

We had terrible accounts this month, from Westmoreland, Northumberland and Yorkshire, of the distemper among the horned cattle raging violently in or about those parts.

Sir John Phillips, of Pembroke-shire, bart. about this time founded a fellowship and scholarship in Pembroke-College, Oxford, (where he had his education) for the benefit of his country; and William Howell, M. A. was admitted the first fellow on that foundation, and William Rogers scholar.

The following is an account of the elegant and magnificent monument, that has been some time erecting in Westminster-Abbey, and is now finish'd, in honour of the late duke of Argyll. (See p. 95, 96.)

On the front of the pedestal, in basso relievo, appears Liberty seated in her temple, and two Genii offering the sword and shield of the deceased duke to the goddess. The pedestal is supported by two grand figures; on the right side, that of Eloquence, with the works of Demosthenes, Cæsar's Commentaries, and the emblems of Justice lying by; on the left side, that of Pallas, with the emblems of Wisdom and Valour. The cornice of the pedestal is ornamented with various trophies, alluding to his grace's different titles, honours and employments. Above is placed a Sarcophagus of black and gold marble, on which rests the statue of the duke, supported by a figure representing History, whose left hand points to a book, in which is recorded, Born October the 10. MDCLXXX. died October the 4. MDCCXLIII. while the right hand is employ'd in writing upon an obelisk the following inscription:

Briton, behold! if patriot worth be dear,
A shrine that claims thy tributary tear;
Silent the tongue, admiring senates heard;
Nerveless that arm, opposing legions fear'd;
Nor less, O CAMPBELL! thine the pow'r
to please,

And give to grandeur all the grace of ease.
Long from thy life, let kindred heroes
trace

Arts, which ennoble still the noblest race.

Others may owe their future fame to me,
I borrow immortality from thee.

JOHN DUKE OF ARGYLL and GR.

FRIDAY, 26.

The royal assent was given by commission to the following bills, viz. An act for the better securing the duties upon coal, culm and cinders, exported.—An act to prevent mischiefs from keeping or carrying too great quantities of gunpowder.—An act to charge the sinking fund with the payment of certain annuities, in discharge of

navy, victualling and transport bills, &c.—An act to enable the bp. of London, or his successors, to demise or sell the mansion-house, called London-House, for the benefit of the see of London.—An act for remedying inconveniences relating to the statutes of Hue and Cry.—An act for encouraging the people called *Unitas Fratrum*, or United Brethren, to settle in the American colonies.—The act for more effectually preventing the importation and wear of foreign embroidery, brocade, &c.—The act for applying part of the personal estate of the late bp. Burnet, for purchasing lands in perpetuity in Scotland, for several charitable uses in his will mentioned.—The act for more effectually preventing frauds and abuses in the manufacture of hats, as also in the woollen, linen, fustian, cotton, iron, leather, furr, hemp, flax, mohair, and silk manufactures, &c.—An act for amending, explaining, and reducing into one act, the laws relating to the navy.—The act for a fund to provide for the widows and children of the ministers of the church of Scotland, &c.—The act relating to the letting of horses or furniture to persons riding post.—And to several road and private bills.

SATURDAY, 27.

Their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Wales, some others of the royal family, and a great number of nobility and gentry, were at the new chapel at the Foundling-Hospital, to hear the several pieces of vocal and instrumental musick, composed by Mr. Handell.—Three days before, it was signified to the committee, that his majesty intended to give 2000*l.* towards supporting and promoting that charity. See the first institution of this hospital, and Capt. Coram's speech at the first general meeting of the governors and guardians, in our Magazine for 1739. p. 627, 628. It was for some time kept in Hatton-Garden, till the spacious fabrick was erected in Lamb's-Conduit Fields, of which we have given the front view, as also the effigies of Capt. Coram, in our Magazine for this month.

TUESDAY, 30.

Was celebrated the birth-day of their royal highnesses the princesses Amelia and Caroline, when the former entered into the 38th, and the latter into the 36th year of her age.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

April 28. Jacob Dobyns, of Burgh, in Lincolnshire, Esq; to miss Blackwell, daughter of the late Sir Henry Blackwell, Bart.

19. Mr John Coulson, of Southwark, an eminent brewer, to miss Anna Caterina Lane.

May, 4. Hon. Richard Barry, Esq; member for Wigan, to miss Hyde in Ireland.

5. Mr. William Hurford, a coal-merchant,

on the *Pau'd-Stones*, *Moorfields*, to miss *Mitchener*, daughter of the Rev. Mr. *Mitchener*, rector of *Woolston*, near *Cowentry*. (See p. 238.)

Capt. *Jeffreys*, of the horse-grenadiers, to miss *Provereau*.

9. *Newman Phillips*, of *Banstead* in *Surrey*, Esq; to miss *Fonnerau*, of *Richmond*.

Herbert Croft, of the chancery-office, Esq; to miss *Young*, of *Midhurst* in *Suffex*, an heiress.

13. Mr. *Richard Hamilton*, an eminent surgeon in *Bloomsbury-square*, to miss *Nicholson*.

James Farril, of *Montserrat*, Esq; to miss *Huddleson*.

14. *Henry Gore*, Esq; a capt. in *Flemming's* reg. to Mrs. *Nesbit*, of *St. James's-Place*, a widow lady of 20,000*l.* fortune.

Henry Leicester, of *Stamford-Hill*, Esq; to miss *Amelia Sloper* of *Clapton*.

16. *Hugh Slater*, of *Fenchurch-Street*, Esq; to miss *Anne Jelf*, only daughter of the late Sir *Jacob Jelf*, knt.

Mr. *William Pindar*, an eminent linen-dresser in *Cornhill*, to miss *Baker* of *Worcester*.
Rev. Dr. *Lisle*, late publick orator of the university of *Oxford*, to miss *Philipps*, of *Low-Layton*, in *Essex*, a 20,000*l.* fortune.

24. *Abraham Atkins*, of *Clapham*, Esq; to miss *Crawley*, of the same place.

25. *William Yalden*, of the *Middle Temple*, Esq; to miss *Mosely*, of *Essex-street*.

26. Rev. Mr. *Arthur Johnson*, of *King-street*, *Hanover-square*, to miss *Venables*.

April, 29. The lady of Sir *Michael Hartog*, deliver'd of a son and heir.

May 1. The lady of Wm. *Folkes*, Esq; daughter of Sir W. *Brown*, of a son and heir.

The lady of *John Gibbons*, Esq; of a son and heir.

Countess of *Northesk*, of a son.

The lady of Sir *Humphry Bludworth*, bart. of a daughter.

6. Rt. Hon. the lady *Windfor*, of a daughter.

2. The lady of the Rt. Hon. the earl *Brake*, of a son.

4. The lady of Sir *Thomas Egerton*, bart. of a son.

5. The lady of the Hon. *William Monckton*, Esq; son to the lord *Galway*, of a son.

16. The lady of *Charles Gore*, Esq; member for *Hertfordshire*, of a son.

The lady of — *Coulson*, Esq; of a son and heir.

The lady of the lord *Elphinston*, of a son.

The lady of *William Ferret*, of *Brayfield*, in *York*, Esq; of a son and heir.

The lady of Sir *Miles Stapylton*, bart. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

April 28. SIR *Maitis Ryal*, knt.

29. *Edward Pryce*, of *Oxey*, Esq; in the commission of the peace

for *Montgomeryshire* and *Shropshire*, 30. *John White*, Esq; high sheriff of *Bedfordshire*, in 1741.

May, 2. *Richard Harrington*, Esq; one of the agents of the *Leeward Islands*.

Sir *Edward Lawrence*, of *St. Ives*, in *Huntingdonshire*, Bart.

4. The lady *Dorothy Hooper*, one of the daughters of *Anthony Aspley Cooper*, second earl of *Sbafisbury*.

Robert Cater, Esq; son to the late Sir *Robert Cater*, knt. and alderman of *London*.

8. *Richard Graham*, Esq; comptroller of *Westminster-Bridge*, and F. R. S.

Lady *Jane Compton*, sister to the earl of *Northampton*.

13. Rt. Hon. *James Butler*, lord Visc. *Mountgarret*, first viscount in the *Irish* parliament, and a branch of the *Ormond* family.

17. The Rt. Hon. the countess dowager of *Sunderland*, and wife of Sir *Robert Sutton*, knight of the bath.

18. *Eliakim Palmer*, Esq; an eminent *West-India* merchant.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

MR. *Elphinstone*, presented to the living of *Eastern-bridge*, in *Warwickshire*. — Mr. *Robert Robinson*, to the perpetual curacy of *Sheen*, in *Staffordshire*. — *Charles Plumptree*, M. A. to a prebend in the cathedral church of *Norwich*. — Mr. *Forbes*, to the rectory of *Stanton*, in *Nottinghamshire*. — Dr. *Samuel Nicholls*, assistant-preacher at the *Temple-church*, to a prebend in the cathedral church of *St. Paul's*. — Mr. *Charles Church*, to the vicarage of *Bellon*, in *Kent*. — *Thomas Price*, L. L. B. to the rectory of *Norton Davie*, otherwise *Greens Norton cum Whittlebury*, in *Northamptonshire*. — Mr. *Dudson*, to the rectory of *Shakerby*, in *Hampshire*. — Mr. *Hume* to the rectory of *Hallicombe*, in *Shropshire*. — Mr. *Archer*, to the rectory of *Wickham-bridge*, in *Buckinghamshire*. — Mr. *Brett*, to the rectory of *Martin cum Bury*, in *Cumberland*. — *Edward Bennet*, M. A. to the vicarages of *Kirby* and *Walton*, in *Essex*, together with the commissaryship thereto annexed. — Mr. *Burdieu*, to the vicarage of *Prescot cum Alwich*, in *Dorsetshire*. — Mr. *Arthur*, to the living of *Belford*, in *Dorsetshire*. — Mr. *Cartwright*, M. A. to the rectory of *St. Martin's*, *Worcester*. — *Richard Wynne*, M. A. to the living of *Denbury*, in *Devon*.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

JOHN *Shakleton*, Esq; made principal painter in ordinary to his majesty, in the room of *William Kent*, Esq; deceased. — Serjeant *Silk*, late of first reg. of foot-guards, who had a hand shot off at the battle of *Fontenoy*, made lieut. of a company of invalids at *Portsmouth*. — Dr. *James Pringle*, made phy.

physician in ordinary to his royal highness the duke.—Hon. Mr. Harbottle Grimstone and Harcourt Powell, Esq; made lieutenants to his majesty's band of gentlemen pensioners.—Hon. Henry Legge, Esq; made treasurer of the navy, in the room of the Hon. George Dodington, Esq; who resign'd.—Mr. Simon Paterfon, made lieut. in gen. Guise's reg. of foot.—Martin Maddan, Esq; made a groom of the bedchamber to the prince of Wales; John Stanwix, Esq; equerry to his royal highness in his room; and William Trevanion, Esq; another of the grooms of the bedchamber to his royal highness, in the room of George Oxenden, Esq; who resigned.—Earl of Rockfort, made envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of Sardinia. John Hopkins, Esq; made a lieut. and capt. in the first troop of horse grenadier guards.—Mr. Samuel Moore, made a lieut. in Lee's reg. of foot.—Mr. Thomas Morris, made an ensign in Wynyard's reg. of foot at Minorca.—Hon. Henry Vane, Esq; made a lord of the treasury, in the room of the Hon. Henry Legge, Esq; now treasurer of the navy.—Lieut. Col. John Arabin, late of St. George's dragoons, made lieut. Col. of Bligh's reg. of horse in Ireland.—Mr. William Nugent, quarter-master, made a cornet of St. George's regiment.—Obadiah Deering, Esq; made a captain in Irwin's reg. of foot.—John Foley, Esq; made receiver-general for hackney coaches and chairs, in the room of John Way, Esq; deceased.—Sir John Thompson, now senior alderman of London, chosen president of St. Thomas's hospital, in the room of Sir Edward Bellamy, deceased.—Hon. Edward Cornwallis, Esq; made capt. gen. and governor in chief of the province of Nova Scotia, or Acadie, in America.—George Bridges Rodney, Esq; made governor and commander in chief of the island of Newfoundland.—Michael Hatton, Esq; made consul in the ports of Ostend, Newport and Bruges.—Alexander Drury, Esq; made lieut. col. to the first reg. of foot guards, commanded by the duke of Cumberland; Samuel Gumley, Esq; first major, and Edw. Carr, Esq; second major; Edward Wynne, Esq; John Colleton, Esq; and George lord visc. How, captains; John Seabright capt. lieut. W. Draper, and Geo. Damer, Esqrs; lieutenants; lord Frederick Cavendish, Geo. Evans, Geo. Parker, and Henry Constantine Jennings, ensigns in the said reg.—John Waldegrave, Esq; made first major, and the earl of Home second major to the 3d reg. of foot-guards, commanded by the earl of Dunmore; Tho. Burges and Geo. Haldane, Esqrs. captains; Francis Wheeler, Esq; lieutenant, and Collin Ferguson ensign in the said reg.—John Lafauille, Esq; made lieut. col. to his majesty's own reg. of foot,

commanded by lieut. gen. Wolfe; and, Arthur Loftus, major to the said reg.—Henry Stubbs made lieut. and Thomas Keyte cornet in the royal reg. of horse guards, commanded by the duke of Somerset.

Persons declared Bankrupts, since those in our Magazine for February.

JAMES Egar, late of the Strand, hofier.—John Reade, of the Strand, linen-draper.—John Renal, late of St. Osith, but now of Mundon, in Essex, grocer.—Peter Hambly, of Thames-Street, merchant.—Ri. Brown, of Reading, distiller and shop-keeper.—Isaac Hamitz, of Winchester-Street, broker.—John Ingold, of Chelmsford, salefman.—Elias Bird, of Rotherhithe, victualler.—Ro. Grammer, of Manchester, mercer.—John Wainwright, late of the parish of St. Luke, in Middlesex, sailcloth-maker.—W. Potter, of Topsham, Devon, merchant.—Zeeb. Collier, of Yeadon, in Yorkshire, maltster and dealer.—Henry Cam, late of Bradford, Wilts, clothier.—Ri. Hugbes, of Arundel-Street, tailor.—Ri. Reynolds, of the parish of St. Michael Bassishaw, broker.—Jo. Howard, the younger, of St. James's, Westminster, money-scrivener.—Abr. Youel, of Cheap-side, draper.—Tho. Paice, late of Newbury, Berks, bargemaster.—Solomon Jonas, late of Gun-Yard, Houndsditch, merchant.—Jane Symonds, late of Truro, in Cornwall, mercer and linen-draper.—Patrick Connor, of Broad St. Giles's, victualler.—W. Reilly, of Cranborne-Street, St. Anne's, Westminster, cordwainer.—Peter Millward, of Rose-Street, in the parish of Christ-church, London, victualler.—Daye Barker, of Salisbury-Court, clockmaker.—Humphry Thurstans, of Ware, ironmonger.—Moses Miller, of Coventry, mercer.—Ri. Hayles, late of Talbot-Court, Grace-Church-Street, ware-house-man.

[The rest in our next.]

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from April 25, to May 23.

Christened	{	Males	569	}	1140
		Females	571		
Buried	{	Males	1072	}	2159
		Females	1087		
Died under 2 Years old					591
Between 2 and 5	{			}	182
5		10			69
10		20			72
20		30			219
30		40			239
40		50			260
50		60			194
60		70			136
70		80			144
80		90			40
90 and upwards					7

2159

[Prices of Stocks in our next.]

Several letters from *Dresden* by the last foreign mail advise, that the king had just received an express from the primate of *Pola*, with an account, that the states of *Courland* had agreed to elect marshal count *Saxe* for their duke, and waited only for his majesty's consent to proceed to the election in form. And to this the same letters add, that upon receipt of this advice, orders were issued to the troops of *Saxony* to hold themselves in readiness to march on the first notice. If these advices be confirmed, we may look upon a war in the north as unavoidable; for the *Russians* will certainly oppose this election by force of arms, if they have any hopes of being supported by their allies; and it seems to be as certain, that the election will be supported by *Sweden*, *Poland*, *Prussia*, *Saxony*, and, if necessary, the whole house of *Bourbon*.

Towards the end of last month, the states of *Holland* and *Westfriesland* published a placert, importing, That having consented by their placert of *July* last, that the provisional tax appointed, to supply the produce of the abolished farms or pachts, should subsist but for one year, in hopes, that by that time other taxes might have been introduced; but as this has hitherto been found impossible to be effected, their noble and great mightinesses find themselves under a necessity, for several reasons, to prolong the provisional tax to the end of the current year*. And by the said placert it is ordered, that two thirds of the arrears of the said tax for the whole year, beginning the 1st of *July*, 1748, and ending the 1st of *July* next, shall be paid on or before the 1st of *August*, and the other third by the 1st of *September*; and that the tax for the other six months, which begins the 1st of *July*, and ends the last of *December*, shall be paid at two terms, one moiety by the first of *November*, and the other by the first of *February* next.

As the republican or antistadtholder party in *Holland*, are daily resigning or forced to resign their posts, *M. Gillis*, the grand pensionary, on *Saturday* the 3d inst. N. S. desired leave to resign, which was immediately granted; but no one has as yet been appointed in his room. And *M. Van Citters*, reigning burgomaster of *Middleburg* in *Zeeland*, has since resigned that office, which he had filled upwards of 40 years.

May 14, N. S. The prince stadtholder, accompanied by her royal highness the princess, and the young prince and princess, set out from the *Hague*, for their palace of *Loos* in *Guelderland*, where they are to stay for some time; but his serene highness, some time before his departure, deliver'd to the assembly of the states of *Holland* a pro-

posal in writing relating to the taxes to be established in lieu of the abolished pachts, in the preamble of which he complained heavily of their delays; and he concluded with observing, that there were but two methods for answering the end proposed. The first, by the introduction of a general poll-tax on families, according to every one's consumption, retinue, calling, and means. The second, by levying by means of collectors, the imposts which were formerly farmed out to the pachters.

From *Paris* we hear, that the dauphiness has again miscarried; that the count *de Maurepas*, his majesty's minister and secretary of state for the marine, has been divested of all his employments, and banished to *Bourges*, and *M. Rouille* appointed to succeed him in the department of the marine; and that his majesty has from the 1st of *January* next abolished the tax called the tenth penny, or 2s. in the pound, and established in its stead a tax called the twentieth penny, or 1s. in the pound, which is to continue as long as the publick necessity shall require.

From *Madrid* we are advised, that the king of *Spain* has made a new regulation in his household, by which the number of officers is very much reduced, and all the advantages formerly accruing to them under the name of perquisites, are entirely cut off.

The *Algerines* and other *Barbary* pirates seem of late to have gathered fresh spirits, and have sent out such a number of piratical ships and sloops, that they have not only taken a great number of *Italian* ships, but keep the whole coast in a continual alarm, that divided country not being able to enter into any general concert for its own defence; but what is most extraordinary, these pirates had the presumption to seize upon the *British* packet-boat from *Lisbon*, called the *Prince Frederick*, and to carry her to *Algiers*, where she was detained from the 12th of *March* till the 4th of *April*, and all the money and jewels taken out and confiscated, under pretence of its belonging to *Jews* and *Portuguese*.

April 23, N. S. Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine*, governor and general of the *Austrian* *Netherlands*, arrived at *Brussels* from *Vienna*; and has since been complimented by deputies from the several provinces.

Since the young pretender's departure from *Avignon*, as mentioned in our *Magazine* for *March* last, we have had no authentic accounts of him; but advices from *Germany* say, that he passed incog. through *Leipsick* to *Berlin*, in his way to *Poland*, where he is to be married to a rich heiress.

CON-

* See our Magazine for July last, p. 335.

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